

## Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

#### Introduction

This discourse was delivered by the Lubavitcher Rebbe in the summer of 5751 (1991), during the period between the 17th of Tammuz and Tisha B'Av—known as the "Nine Days." The Rebbe interweaves deep Chassidic insights with urgent calls for redemption, culminating in a soaring vision of geulah. Drawing from Parshas Massei and the significance of the 42 journeys, the Rebbe frames exile and redemption not as disjointed eras, but as one continuous movement toward divine purpose. The discourse blends textual precision with messianic passion, leading the listener from historical patterns to immediate spiritual awakening.

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One of the special elements of this holy Shabbos day – is that on it we complete the Book of Bamidbar, the fourth book of the Torah, whose completion also brings pleasure as the conclusion of the entire Torah (the four books – since the fifth book is "Mishneh Torah," which reviews and includes the four books that precede it).

מֵהָעִנְיָנִים הַמִּיחָדִים דִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַּת־קֹדֶשׁ זֶה – שֶׁבּוֹ מְסַיְּמִים סֵפֶר בַּמִּדְבָּר, סֵפֶר רְבִיעִי שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה, שֶׁסִיּוּמוֹ מְהַנָּה גַּם סִיּוּם כָּל הַתּוֹרָה (ד' הַסְפָּרִים, שֶׁהָרֵי סֵפֶר הַחֲמִישִׁי הוּא "מִשְׁנֵה תּוֹרָה", שֶׁחוֹזֵר (וְכוֹלֵל ד' הַסְפָּרִים שֶׁלְּפָנַיוּ).

And after this, they proclaim (in a loud and joyful voice) "Chazak, chazak, venischazek" – which indicates strength (firmness) of the Jewish people in all matters of Torah, and to the extent that this very strengthening is threefold ("chazak, chazak, venischazek"), which includes the elevation and completion of "chazakah" (a legal presumption established through three times).

וּלְאַחֲבִי־זֶה מַכְרִיזִים (בְּקוֹל רָם וּבְשִּׁמְחָה) "חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק" – שָׁמּוֹרָה עַל הַחַזָקה (תֹּקֶף) דְּבְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּכָל עִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה, וְעַד שֶׁהַחֲזָקה גוּפָא הִיא ג'־פְּעָמִים ("חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזֵּק"), שֶׁיֵשׁ ["בּוֹ הָעָלוּי וְהַשְׁלֵמוּת דַּ["בִּתְלַת זִמְנֵי הָנֵי חֲזָקה.].

But this needs to be understood: What is the connection between the conclusion of the fourth book of the Torah and the theme of the time – since, in practice, the fourth book is always completed on the Shabbosos of the "Three Weeks" (Bein HaMetzarim), and in certain years (such as this year), it is completed on the first Shabbos of the "Nine Days"?

וְצָרִידְ לְהָבִין הַקֶּשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּסִיּוּם סֵפֶּר רְבִיעִי שָׁבַּתּוֹרָה לְתוֹכְנוֹ שֶׁל הַוְּמֵן – שֶׁלְעוֹלֶם מְסַיְּמִים סֵפֶּר רְבִיעִי בַּשַּׁבָּתוֹת שֶׁבְּג' הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת דְּבֵין הַמְצָרִים, וּכְכַמָּה שָׁנִים (כִּבְשָׁנָה זוֹ) בַּשַׁבָּת הָהָרִשִּׁעַת הַיָּמִים.

For seemingly, the time of the Three Weeks, and especially the Nine Days, is associated with a state of weakness in holiness – the complete opposite of "Chazak, chazak, venischazek"!

ְדְלָכְאוֹרָה, הַזְּמַן דְּג' הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת וּבִפְּרָט ט' הַיָּמִים – (חָרְבָּן וְגָלוּת) – קָשׁוּר עִם מַצְמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁל חַלִּישׁוּת בִּקְדָשָּׁה, הֶפֶּךְ בְּתַכְלִית דְּ"חַזַק חֲזַק !"וָנִתְחַזִּקּ

One might say that this itself is the reason: Since this time is associated with a state of "weakness," all the more is there a need and urgency for the strengthening of "Chazak, chazak, venischazek."

לָכְאוֹרָה יֵשׁ לוֹמַר שֶׁהִיא הַנּוֹתָנֶת: כִּיוָן שֶׁזְּמֵן זֶה קָשׁוּר עִם מַעֲמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁל "חַלִּישׁוּת", מֵדְגָּשׁ יוֹתֵר הַצֹּרֶדְ וְהַהֶּכְרֵחַ בְּהַחִזּוּק דְּ"חַזַק חֲזַק יוֹנְרִחְזַּק.

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But it seems more correct to say that the strengthening itself is connected with the content of the time – not that the strengthening is the opposite of the time's nature (with the time merely highlighting the need for its opposite), but rather the strengthening is the very theme of the time.

אֲבָל, יוֹתֵר נָרְאָה לוֹמֵר שֶׁהַחָזּוּק עַצְמוֹ קָשׁוּר עִם תּוֹכְנוֹ שֶׁל הַזְּמֵן (וְלֹא שֶׁהַחִזּוּק הוּא הָפֶּךְ תּוֹכְנוֹ שֶׁל הַזְּמַן, וְהַזְּמַן מַדְגִּישׁ הַצּוֹרֶךְ דְּהָפְכוֹ.

As emphasized in the name of this Shabbos (for the name indicates the content and essence of the matter), which is called "Shabbos Chazak" – meaning that the content of this Shabbos (during the Three Weeks, and in this year also during the Nine Days) is the strengthening ("Chazak, chazak, venischazek") of our actions and service in fulfilling Torah and mitzvos – the content of the four books.

וּכְמֶדָגָשׁ בִּשְׁמוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם הַשַּׁבָּת (שֶׁהַשֵּׁם מוֹרֶה עַל תּוֹכֶן וּמַהוּת הַדָּבָר), שֶׁנִּקְרָא "שַׁבַּת חֲזַקּ", הַיְנוּ, שֶׁ(הַתּכֵן דְּ)שַׁבָּת זֶה (בְּג' הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת, וּבְשָׁנָה זוֹ גַּם בְּט' הַיָּמִים) הוּא הַחִּוּיִק ("חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַק") דְּמַצְשֵׁינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ בְּקִיּוּם הַתּוֹרָה וּמִצְוֹת (תּוֹכֶן ד' הַסְפַּרִים.

#### **(ב)**

This can be understood by first explaining the connection and relevance of "Chazak, chazak, venischazek" to the content of the parshah that concludes the Book – Parshas Matos-Massei, in which is included (in detail) the "strength" of *Matos*, the "strength" of *Massei*, and the "strength" of the combined *Matos-Massei* together.

The concept of **strength** (and firmness), "chazak," and especially the triple "chazak" ("chazak, chazak, venischazek"), seemingly relates to *Matos*, since a "mateh" (staff) implies strength and firmness, unbending – like a literal staff, which is strong and hard; and to the point that "mateh" is also a term of rulership and dominion, as in the verse, "Matos Oz el Shivtei Mishlim" – rods of strength for ruling tribes.

Whereas *Massei* refers to movement and travel ("vayisa... haloich v'naso'a"), going from one place to another – not remaining stationary, but going and journeying to a different location (even to the extent of a true journey in which one is completely uprooted from their previous place to a destination of incomparable difference) – this seems, at first glance, the opposite of firmness and strength ("chazak") which implies unchanging steadiness.

וְיוּבֵן בְּהֶקְדֵּם הַבֵּיאור בְּהַקְּשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיָכוּת דְ"חָזַק חְזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק" לִתְּכָן הַפָּרְשָׁה שָׁבָּה מְסַיְמִים הַפֵּפֶּר – פָּרְשַׁת מֵטוֹת־מַסְעֵי, שֶׁבָּזֶה נִכְלָל (בִּפְרָטִיּוּת) הַ"חָזַק" דְ"מַטוֹת", הַ"חָזַק" דְּ"מַסְעֵי", וְהַ"חְזַק" שַׁבַּחבּוּר דִּ"מֵטוֹת־מַסְעִי" יַחַד.

עָנְיֵן הַחֹזֶק (וְהַתּקֶף), "חֲזַק", וּבִפְּרָט ג' פְּעָמִים "חֲזַק" ("חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק") – שַׁיָּדְ (לְכְאוֹרָה) לְ"מַטוֹת", כִּי, "מַטֶּה" מוֹרָה עַל חֹזֶק וְתֹקֶף בַּל יִשְׁתַּנָה, בְּדוּגְמַת הַמֵּטֶה כִּפְשׁוּטוֹ – שֶׁהוּא חָזָק וְקָשֶׁה, וְעַד שֶׁ"מַטֶּה" הוּא לְשׁוֹן מֶמְשָׁלָה וּשְׂרָרָה, "כִּלְשׁוֹן הַכָּתוּב "מַטוֹת עֹז אֶל שִׁבְטֵי מִשְׁלִים.

מַה־שֶּׁאֵין־בֵּן "מַסְעֵי", שֶׁעִנְיָנוֹ הַלִּיכָה וּנְסִיעָה ("וַיִּפַּע גוֹ' הָלוֹדְ וְנָסוֹעַ") מִפֶּקוֹם לְמָקוֹם – שָׁאֵינוֹ עוֹמֵד עַל מְקוֹמוֹ, אֶלֶּא הוֹלֵדְ וְנוֹסֵעַ לְמְקוֹם אַחֵר (וְעַד לַהַלִיכָה וּנְסִיעָה אֲמִיתִּית – שֶׁהִיא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁנֶּעֶקָר לְגַמְרֵי מִמְקוֹמוֹ הַקּוֹדֵם לְמְקוֹם שֶׁבָּאֵין־עֲרוֹדְ) – הָרֵי זֶה לְהֶפֶּדְ (לִכְאוֹרָה) מֵעִנְיַן הַחֹזֶק וְהַתּּקֶף ("חָזַק") בְּאֹפֶן שָׁבַּל יִשְׁתַּנֶּה.

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But the fact that the proclamation "chazak, chazak, venischazek" is always (even when *Matos-Massei* are joined) made at the conclusion of specifically *Parshas Massei* – this implies that the theme of "chazak, chazak, venischazek" actually relates primarily to *Parshas Massei* (and only in some years is *Parshas Matos* included along with it).

וּמְגָּה שֶׁהַהַּכְרָזָה דְּ"חָזַק חְזַק וְנִתְחַזֵּק" הִיא לְעוֹלָם (גַּם כְּשֶׁ"מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" מְחָבָּרִים) בְּסִיּוּמָה שֶׁל פָּרָשַׁת "מַסְעֵי" דַּוְקָא – מַשְׁמָע, שֶׁהַתֹּכֶן "חָזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק" שַׁיָּדְ בְּעָקֶר לְפָּרָשַׁת "מַסְעֵי" (אֶלָּא בְּכַמָּה ("שָׁנִים מְצָרְפִים גַּם פָּרָשַׁת "מַטוֹת.).

**(**\(\text{\chi}\)

One may explain this as follows: A *chazakah* that is based on the number three ("with three times, there is a chazakah"), and especially a *chazakah* made from three declarations ("chazak, chazak, venischazek")—emphasizes strength and firmness even in a situation where there is opposition.

As is known, the number one indicates a condition where from the outset there is only good and holiness; the number two signifies division and conflict, due to the existence of opposition; and the number three indicates the strength and firmness of holiness even in a state of opposition.

And in the strength and firmness of the number three (in a state of opposition), there are two forms: (a) From Above – that is, the strength and firmness of the drawing down of Divine holiness (a downward flow from above to below) into every place, even where there is opposition, due to the greatness of the light which is infinite.

(b) From below – when the service of elevating the lower realm (an upward ascent from below to above) is carried out with strength and firmness, in order to nullify the opposition—and even more so, to transform it into holiness.

These two modes are hinted to in the "chazak" of Parshas Matos-Massei: The "chazak" of Parshas *Matos* refers to the strength and firmness from Above—"And Moshe spoke to the heads of the tribes... this is the word that Hashem commanded"—the strength and firmness in conveying Hashem's command even in a place of opposition.

And the "chazak" of Parshas *Massei* is the strength and firmness from below—"These are the journeys of the Children of Israel who went out from the land of Egypt…"—the strength and

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר הַבֵּיאוּר בָּזֶה: "חֲזָקָה" שֶׁהִיא בְּמִסְפַּר שָׁלוֹשׁ ("בִּתְלַת זְמְנֵי הֲרִי חֲזָקָה"), וּבִפְּרָט חֲזָקָה מִשְׁלֹשֶׁת "חֲזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק" – מַדְגִּישָׁה הַחֹזֶק ,וְהַתֹּקֶף גַּם בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ מְנַגֵּד

כַּיָּדוּעַ – שֶׁמִּסְכֵּר אֶחָד מוֹרֶה עַל מַעֲמֶד וּמַצָּב שֶׁיֵשׁ מִלְכַּתְּחָלֶּה רַק טוֹב וּקְדוּשָׁה, מִסְכֵּר שְׁנַיִים מוֹרֶה עַל (הִתְחַלְּקוּת וּמַחֲלֹקֶת) בִּגְלַל מְצִיאוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַמְנַגֵּד, וּמִסְכֵּר שָׁלוֹשׁ מוֹרֶה עַל הַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקֶף דְּקְדוּשָׁה גַם בִּמַעֵמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁל נָגָד. בִּמַעֵמַד וּמַצָּב שֶׁל נָגָד.

וּבַחֹזֶק וְתֹּקֶף שֶׁבְּמִסְפַּר שָׁלוֹשׁ (בְּמַצְמָד וּמַצָּב שֶׁל נֶגֶד) יֵשְׁנָם ב' אֲפָנִים: (א) מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן – הַיְינוּ, חֹזֶק וְתִּקְף הַמְשָׁכַת אוֹר הַקְדוּשָׁה (הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַשָּה) בְּכָל מָקוֹם, גַּם בְּמָקוֹם שָׁיֵשׁ נֶגֶד, מִצְּד גֹּדֶל מַעֲלַת הָאוֹר – שֶׁהוּא בְּלִי גְבוּל.

ב) מָצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן – שֶׁהָעֲבוֹדָה דְּהַעֲלָאַת הַתַּחְתּוֹן) (הַעֲלָאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה) הִיא בָּאֹפֶן שֶׁל חֹזֶק וְתֹּקֶף הַלְבַטֵּל הַמְנַגַּד, וִיתַּרָה מִזֶּה: לְהָפְכוֹ לִקְדוּשָׁה...

וּב' אֲפָנִים אֵלּוּ מְרֻמָּזִים בְּהַ"חָזַק" דְּפָּרָשַׁת "מֵטוֹת־מַסְצִי": הַ"חָזַק" דְּפָּרָשַׁת "מֵטוֹת" הוּא הַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקֶף שֶׁמִּצַד הָעֶלְיוֹן – "וַיְדַבֵּר מֹשֶׁה אֶל רָאשֵׁי הַמַּטוֹת גּוֹ' זָה הַדָּבָר אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה ה'" – הַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקֶף דְּהַמְשָׁכַת צִּוּוִי ה' גַּם בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ נֶגֶד.

וְהַ"חָזַק" דְּפָּרָשַׁת "מַסְעֵי" הוּא הַחֹזֶק וְהַתּּקְף שֶׁמָצִד הַתַּחְתּוֹן – "אֵלֶה מַסְעֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר יָצְאוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרַיִם גּוֹ" – הַחֹזֶק וְהַתּקֶף שֶׁבַּעֲבוֹדַת בְּנֵי יִשִּׂרָאֵל בְּבַרוּר וְהַעֵּלֵאַת הַתַּחִתּוֹן.

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firmness in the service of the Jewish people in refining and elevating the lower realm.

Despite the changes and differences in levels that are present in the specific journeys in the wilderness (the lower realm), according to the condition and state of the lower realm (on account of the opposition), they are always in a state of movement and travel—from Egypt (the constraints and boundaries of the lower realm) to the Land of Israel (the expansive space of holiness).

Based on this, we can explain why the phrase "chazak" is specifically associated with *Massei*. Since strength and firmness in a place of opposition is even more emphasized in the refinement of the lower realm—"the journeys of the Children of Israel who went out from the land of Egypt"—not only is there the strength and boundless intensity of the Divine light that is drawn down and shines in every place without regard to the presence of opposition, but further: there is also engagement with the opposition in order to nullify it completely—and even to transform it into holiness.

And the true perfection of "chazak" is in the combination of *Matos-Massei* together: The strength of *Matos* possesses the quality of Divine light that is above limitation—but since this strength comes from Above, it is not related to the existence of the lower realm, the opposition, and on the contrary—it doesn't take it into account.

The strength of *Massei* possesses the quality of nullifying (and even transforming) the opposition—but since it comes from the lower realm, it lacks the unbounded intensity of the higher level, and therefore it is subject to limitation and measure, and thus it is vulnerable to change and interruption.

Therefore, the true and complete strength is only in the union of *Matos-Massei* together—where both qualities are present: the strength and firmness of the Divine light above limitation, and the strength and firmness in nullifying (and transforming) the opposition through the elevation of the lower realm.

שֶׁלַמְרוֹת הַשָּׁנּוּיִים וְחָלּוּקֵי הַדְּרָגוֹת שֶׁבִּפְרָטֵי הַמֵּסָעוֹת בַּמִּדְבָּר ("תַחְתּוֹן") – לְפִי צֵרֶך מַצְמָדוֹ וּמַצָּבוֹ שֶׁל הַתַּחְתּוֹן (מִצַּד הַמְנַגֵּד) – נִמְצָאִים תָּמִיד בּמְנוּעָה שֶׁל הַלִּיכָה וּנְסִיעָה – מִמִּצְרִים (הַמֵּצָרִים וּגְבוּלִים דְּהַתַּחְתּוֹן) לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל (הַמֶּרְחָב (דָּקִדוּשָׁה

ְּוְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הַשַּיָּכוּת דְּ"חֲזַק" לְ"מַסְעֵי"
זַּוְקָא – כִּיוָן שֶׁהַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקף בְּמָקוֹם שֶׁיֵשׁ נָגֶד
מֻדְגָשׁ יוֹתֵר בִּבְרוּר הַתַּחְתּוֹן ("מַסְעֵי בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
אֲשֶׁר יָצְאוּ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְריִם"), שֶׁלֹא זוּ בִּלְבַד שֶׁהַחֹזֶק
וְהַתֹּקֶף (הַבִּלְתִּי־גְבוּלִי) דְּאוֹר הַקְדוּשָׁה נִמְשָׁךְ
וּמֵאִיר בְּכָל מָקוֹם מִבְּלִי לְהִתְחַשֵּׁב בִּמְצִיאוּת הַמְנַגִּד,
אֶלָא עוֹד זֹאת, שֶׁיֵשְׁנָה הַהִתְעַסְקוּת עִם הַמְנַגֵּד
.לְבַשְּלוֹ מִכֹּל וָכֹל, וְעַד – לְהָפְכוֹ לִקְדוּשָׁה

ְּוַהַשְּׁלֵמוּת הָאֲמִיתִּית דְ"חָזַק" הִיא בְּהַחִבּוּר דְ"מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" גַּם יַחַד: הַחֹזֶק דְּ"מַטוֹת" – יֵשׁ בּוֹ מַעֲלַת אוֹר הַקְדוּשָׁה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַגְבֶּלָה, אֲבָל, כֵּיוָן שֶׁחֹזֶק זָה הוֹא מִצַד הָעֶלְיוֹן, וְאֵינוֹ שַׁיָּדְ לִמְצִיאוּתוֹ שֶׁל הַמַּחְתּוֹן, הַמְנַגֵּד (וְאַדְרַבָּה – לֹא מִתְחַשְׁבִים (בּוֹ

הַחֹזֶק דְ"מַסְעֵי" – יֵשׁ בּוֹ הַמַּעֲלָה דְּבִּטוּל (וְעַד לַהַפִּיכַת) הַמְנַגִּד, אֲבָל, לִהְיוֹתוֹ מִצֵּד הַתַּחְתוֹן – שָׁאֵין בּוֹ הַתֹּקֶף הַבִּלְתִּי־מִגְבָּל דְּהָעֶלְיוֹן – הָרֵי הוּא בָּמִדִּידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, וְשַׁיָּךְ בּוֹ שִׁנּוּי וְהָפְסֵק.

וְלָכֵן, הַשָּׁלֵמוּת הָאֲמִיתִּית דְ"חֲזַק" הִיא בְּחִבּוּר "מֵטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" גַּם יַחַד – שָׁיֵשְׁנָם ב' הַמַּעֲלוֹת: חֹזֶק וְתֹּקֶף הַמְשָׁכַת הָאוֹר שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַגְּבָּלָה, וְהַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקֶף שֶׁבִּבְטוּל (וַהְפִּיכַת) הַמְנַגֵּד עַל־יְדֵי הַעֲלָאַת הַתַּחְתוֹן

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

And when both are combined—then the nullification of the opposition (through the elevation of the lower) is established in a fixed and eternal manner.

וּשְׁנֵיהֶם יַחַד – שַׁבְּטוּל הַמְנַגֵּד (עַל־יְדֵי הַעְּלָאַת הַתַּחָתוֹן) הוּא בָּאפָן קבוּעַ וְנָצָחִי.

(7)

And it can be added: that the joining of *Matos-Massei* occurs specifically in the fourth portion (where the conclusion of Parshas *Matos* and the beginning of Parshas *Massei* are read together), and through this, the perfection of "chazak" in Parshas *Matos-Massei* (when they are joined) is achieved in the conclusion of the fourth book of the Torah.

Although the number three expresses strength (chazakah) and firmness even in a situation of opposition (as explained above in section x), nevertheless, since it comes after one and two, there is still felt in it a connection to the previous stages.

That is, even though it connects one (the higher, representing downward flow) with two (the lower, representing ascent from below upward), it still feels like a combination of two lines (above and below, downward drawing and upward elevation).

Therefore, the true perfection of strength and firmness (from both the higher and lower together) is in the fourth—a distinct level unto itself, not just a continuation of one and two, in which the perfection of settledness is expressed, like a chair with four legs which is more stable than one with three legs. This signifies strength and firmness (nullification of the opposition) in a fixed and eternal manner, without limitation.

And we may say that this concept is even more emphasized in the connection of the fourth to the fifth—that on Shabbos *Matos-Massei* (the conclusion of the fourth book of the Torah), we begin to read (at Minchah) the fifth book of the Torah.

And an additional distinction this year: that the conclusion of the fourth book of the Torah occurs in the month of *Menachem Av* (unlike other years when *Matos-Massei* is read on the Shabbos

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁהַחָּבּוּר דְּ"מֵטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" הוּא בִּרְבִיעִי דַּוְקָא (שֶׁקוֹרִין לָרְבִיעִי סִיּוּם פָּרָשַׁת "מַטוֹת" וְהַתְּחָלַת פָּרָשַׁת "מַסְעֵי"), וְעַל־יְדֵי זֶה נַעֲשִׂית הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּ"חֲזַק" שֶׁבְּפָרְשַׁת "מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" (כְּשֶׁהֵו מָחָבָּרִים) בָּסִיּוּמוֹ שֶׁל סֵפֵר רְבִיעִי שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה.

אַף־עַל־פִּי שֶׁמְּסְפַּר שָׁלוֹשׁ מוֹרֶה עַל הַחֹזֶק ("חַזָקָה") וְהַתִּקָף גַּם בְּמַצָּב שֶׁל נָגָד (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ג'), מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, לְהִיוֹתוֹ בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְאֶחָד וּשְׁנַיִם, נִרְגָשֶׁת בּוֹ גַּם הַשַּׁיָּכוּת אֲלֵיהֶם.

כְּלוֹמֵר, אַף שֶׁהוּא מְחַבֵּר אֶת הָאֶחָד (הָעֶלְיוֹן, שֶׁעִנְיָנוֹ הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה) עִם הַשְּׁנִיִם (הַתַּחָתּוֹן, שֶׁעִנָיָנוֹ הַעֲלָאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה), מִכֶּל־מֶקוֹם, נִרְגָשׁ בּוֹ חִבּוּר שֶׁל ב' קַוִּים (עֶלְיוֹן (וְתַּחָתּוֹן, הַמְשָׁכָה וְהַעֲלָאָה.

וְלָכֵן, הַשְּׁלֵמוּת הָאֲמִיתִּית דְּחֹזֶק וְתֹּקֶף (מִצַּד הָעֶלְיוֹן
וּמְצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן גַּם יַחַד) הִיא בָּ"רְבִיעִי" – דַּרְגָּא
מִיֻּחֶדֶת בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָה שָׁאֵינָה בְּהֶמְשֵׁךְ לְאֶחָד וּשְׁנִיִם,
שָׁבָּה מֵדְגָּשֶׁת שְׁלֵמוּת הַהְתְיַשְׁבוּת, כְּמוֹ כִּפֵּא שֶׁל
אַרְבַּע רַגְלַיִם – שָׁהוּא בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הִתְיַשְׁבוּת יוֹתֵר
מִכְּפֵּא שֶׁל שָׁלוֹשׁ רַגְלַיִם – שָׁמוֹרֶה עַל הַחֹזֶק
וְהַתֹּקֶף (בִּטוּל הַמְנַגַּד) בְּאֹפֶן קָבוּעַ וְנִצְחִי (בְּלִי

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁעִנְיָן זֶה מֻדְגָּשׁ עוֹד יוֹתֵר בְּהַשַּיָכוּת דְּ"רְבִיעִי" לַ"חֲמִישִׁי" – שֶׁבְּשַׁבָּת פָּרְשַׁת "מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" (סִיּוּם סֵפֶר רְבִיעִי שֶׁבַּתּוֹרָה) מַתְחִילִין לִקְרוֹא (בְּמִנְחָה) סֵפֶר חֲמִישִׁי שֶׁבַתּוֹרָה.

וְהוֹסָפָה יְתֵרָה בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ – שֶׁסִיּוּם סֵפֶּר רְבִיעִי שָׁבַּתּוֹרָה הוּא בְּחֹדֶשׁ "מְנַחֵם־אָב" (דְּלָא כִּרְכַמָּה שָׁנִים שֶׁקוֹרִין "מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" בְּשַׁבַּת מְבָרְכִים שָׁנִים שֶׁקוֹרִין "מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" בְּשַׁבַּת מְבָרְכִים

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

Mevarchim *Menachem Av*, at the end of the month of *Tammuz*), the fifth month.

As is known, the fifth refers to the loftiest level—beyond all limitation and measure, beyond the entire order of the chain of worlds—"the fifth to Pharaoh," from whom were broken and revealed all the lights, and through this power specifically is there the union of the two extremes of drawing down and elevation (the content of the union of *Matos-Massei*, and the strength connected to the number three through the fusion of one and two) in ultimate perfection.

"מְנַחֵם־אָב" בְּסִיּוּמוֹ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ "תַּמּוּז"), חֹדֶשׁ – הַחְמִישִׁי

כַּיָדוּעַ – שֶׁ"חֲמִישִׁי" הִיא דַּרְגָּא הֲכִי נַעֲלֵית – שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מִמְּדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה וּלְמַעְלָה מִסֵּדָר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, "הַחֲמִישִׁית לְפַרְעֹה", דְּאִתְפְּרִיעוּ וְאִתְגַּלְיִין מִנֵּיה כָּל נְהוֹרִין, וּבְכֹחַ זֶה דַּוְקָא נַעֲשֶׂה חָבּוּר ב' הַקַּצְווִין דְּהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַעֲלָאָה (תּכֶן הַחִבּוּר דְּ"מַטוֹת־מַסְעִי", וְהַ"חָזָקָה" הַקְשׁוּרָה עם מִסְפַּר שָׁלוֹשׁ עַל־יִדֵי הַחִבּוּר דְּאֶחָד וּשְׁנַיִם) בִּתְכֵלֶת הַשָּלמוּת

(17)

Based on all the above, we can now explain the connection and relevance of the phrase "Chazak, chazak, venischazek" upon completing the fourth book on Shabbos Parshas *Matos-Massei*—to the content of the time of the Three Weeks (and in this year—the Nine Days):

With the introduction—that the intent and purpose of destruction and exile (the theme of *Bein HaMetzarim*) is for the sake of arriving at the elevation and perfection of the building of the future Beis HaMikdash and the future redemption, a level and perfection that is emphasized in the idea of "chazakah"—the Third Beis HaMikdash and the Third Redemption.

And the explanation of this: The greatness of the future Beis HaMikdash—"Mikdash Hashem, established by Your hands" (with two hands... when Hashem will reign forever and ever, in the future era, which will be complete sovereignty)—was already stated in *Shiras HaYam*, regarding the Beis HaMikdash that they were supposed to build upon entering the land immediately.

As our Sages said: "Had the Jewish people merited, then as soon as their feet emerged from the sea, they would have entered the land." And then the entry into the land (by Moshe) would have been in a manner of eternal redemption, with no exile to follow, and an eternal Beis HaMikdash (with no destruction to follow).

עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאַר הַקֶּשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיָכוּת דְּ"חָזַק חֲזַק וְנִתְחַזַּק" עַל סֵפֶר רְבִיעִי שֶׁמְסַיְּמִים בְּשַׁבַּת פָּרְשַׁת "מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי" – לְתְּכֶן הַזְּמַן דְּג' הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת (וּבְשָׁנָה :(זוֹ – בָּט' הַיָּמִים

וּבְהַקְדָּמָה – שֶׁהַכַּוָנָה וְהַתַּכְלִית דְּהַחָּרְבָּן וְהַגָּלוּת (הַתֹּבֵן דְּ"בִין הַמְּצָרִים"), הִיא – עַל מְנָת לָבוֹא לְהַמַּצְלָה וְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְּבִנְיַן בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הָעָתִיד וּגָאֵלָה הָצְתִידָה – מַעְלָה וּשְׁלֵמוּת שְׁמֵּדְגָשֶׁת בְּעִנְיַן הַ"חַזָּקָה" – "בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי" וּ"גְאֻלָּה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית.

ְהַהַּסְבָּרָה בָּזָה: מַצְלָתוֹ שֶׁל בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הֶעָתִיד – "מִקְדָשׁ ה' כּוֹנְנוּ יָדֵיךּ" (בִּשְׁתֵּי יָדִיִם... כְּשֶׁה' יִמְלֹךְ לְעוֹלָם וָעֶד, לֶעָתִיד לָבוֹא, שֶׁכָּל הַמְּלוּכָה שֶׁל...), נָאֱמְרָה כְּבָר בְּשִׁירַת הַיָּם, בְּנוֹגַעַ לְבִנְוֹ בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ שֶׁהִיוּ צְרִיכִים לִבְנוֹתוֹ בְּהַכְּנִיסָה לָאָרֶץ – תַּכֶף וֹמִיָּד

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And one may say: Since all aspects of Torah are true and eternal, including even those matters brought hypothetically, like in our case—"if they had merited, etc."—this concept remains even now (after the destruction and exile): the idea of an eternal redemption and eternal Beis HaMikdash, with strength and firmness.

However, this strength and firmness is from the higher realm alone—and therefore, in the lower world, it is still possible that there exists a state of destruction and exile.

On the other hand, it is not enough to have strength and firmness in the redemption and the Beis HaMikdash from the lower realm alone—since the lower is measured and limited, the strength and firmness it produces is also measured and limited, and not eternal.

Therefore, there is a need to combine both qualities—strength and firmness in the redemption and the building of the Beis HaMikdash both from the higher and the lower realms together. Then the redemption is eternal, and the Beis HaMikdash is eternal.

(1)

And this is the difference between the first two Batei Mikdash—the First and Second Temples (First and Second Redemptions)—and the Third Beis HaMikdash (Third Redemption):

The First Temple (number one), which was built by Shlomo—as it is written, "And Shlomo sat on the throne of Hashem"—its main aspect was from above, in a manner of downward drawing (the service of the righteous), and since it was not so connected with (and from) the reality of the lower realm, it experienced destruction and interruption.

The Second Temple (number two), which was built by the returnees from Bavel in the days of Ezra—its main aspect was from the lower realm, in a manner of ascent from below to above (the service of teshuvah), and therefore it had greater relevance to the world (the lower realm).

ְוְיֵשׁ לּוֹמַר – שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁכָּל עִנְיְנֵי הַתּוֹרָה הֵם אֱמֶתִּיִּים וְנִצְחִיִּים – כּוֹלֵל גַּם הָעִנְיָנִים שֶׁהוּבְאוּ בִּתְוֹר קָא־סַלְקָא־דַּעְתָּךְ, כְּבִנְדּוֹן דִּידַן – "אִלּוּ זָכוּ כוּ", יֵשְׁנוֹ גַּם עַתָּה (לְאַחֲרֵי הַחֶּרְכָּן וְהַגָּלוּת) – הָענְיָן דְ"גָאֻלָּה נִצְחִית" וּ"בֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ נִצְחִי" – בְּאֹכֶּן שֶׁל ""חֹזָק וְתֹּקָף.

אֶלָּא – שֶׁהַחֹזֶק וְהַתִּקְף שֶׁלָּהֶם הוּא מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן בִּלְבַד, וְלָכֵן – בְּעוֹלָמוֹ שֶׁל הַתַּחְתּוֹן (יָכוֹל לְהְיוֹת וִיִשְׁנוֹ) מַצָּב שֶׁל חַרְבָּן וְגָלוּת.

וּלְאִידָּךְ – לֹא מַסְפִּיק הַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקֶף בַּ"גְאֻלָּה" וּבִ"נְיַן בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ" מִצֵּד הַתַּחָתוֹן בִּלְבַד – דְּבִיוָן שֶׁהַתַּחָתוֹן הוּא מָדוּד וּמְגַבָּל – הַבֵי, הַחֹזֶק וְהַתֹּקְף שֵׁבּוֹ הוּא בִּמִדִידָה וְהַגִּבַּלָה – וְלֹא בִּאֹפֵן נִצְחִי שֵׁבּוֹ הוּא בִּמִדִידָה וְהַגִּבַּלָה – וְלֹא בִּאֹפֵן נִצְחִי

וְלָכֵן – יֵשׁ צֹרֶךְ בְּחָבּוּר ב' הַמַּעֲלוֹת – חֹזֶק וְתֹקֶף דְ"גְאֻלָּה" וּבִ"נְיַן בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ" מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן וּמִצַּד הַתַּחָתוֹן גַּם יַחַד – שָׁאָז נַעֲשֵׂית "גָאֻלָּה נִצְחִית" ."וּ"בִית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ נִצְחִי

וְזֶהוּ הַחִלּוּק שֶׁבֵּין ב' בָּתֵּי הַמְּקְדָּשׁ – בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן וּבַיִת שֵׁנִי (גְּאֻלָּה רָאשׁוֹנָה וּשְׁנִיָּה) – לְבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשִּׁלִישִׁי (גָּאֻלָּה שָׁלִישִׁית:(הַשִּׁלִישִׁי (גָּאָלָה שָׁלִישִׁית:

בַּיִת רָאשׁוֹן (מִסְפַּר אֶחָד) – שָׁנְּבְנָה עַל־יְדֵי שְׁלֹמֹה, שַּׁנְבְנָה עַל־יְדֵי שְׁלֹמֹה, שֶׁנְבְנָה עַל־יְדֵי שְׁלֹמֹה, שֶׁנְבְנָה בּוֹ: "וַיֵּשֶׁב שְׁלֹמֹה עַל כִּמָא ה'" – הָיָה עַקַּר עִנְיָנוֹ מָצַד הָעֶלְיוֹן, בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַפֶּה (עֲבוֹדַת הַצַּדִּיקִים), וּכְיוֹן שֶׁלֹא הָיָה קַשׁוּר כְּלִיפָּה עָם (וּמִצַד) מְצִיאוּת הַתַּחְתּוֹן – הָיָה בּוֹ בָּל־כָּךְ עָם (וּמִצַד) מְצִיאוּת הַתַּחְתּוֹן – הָיָה בּוֹ הַלְּכָּק

בַּיִת שֵׁנִי (מִסְפַּר שְׁנַיִם) – שָׁנִּבְנָה עַל־יְדֵי עוֹלֵי בָּבֶל בִּימֵי עֶזְרָא – הָיָה עִקַּר עִנְיָנוֹ מִצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן, בְּאֹפֶן שָׁל הַעַּלָאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה (עֲבוֹדַת הַתְּשׁוּבָה), (וְלָכֵן הָיְתָה לוֹ שַׁיָּכוּת גְּדוֹלָה יוֹתֵר לָעוֹלָם (תַּחְתּוֹן,

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It was greater than the First Temple (as it is written, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the first") in construction and in years. However, since it was from the lower realm which is limited and measured, it also experienced destruction and interruption.

And in fact, its duration of destruction and interruption lasted longer than that of the First Temple. Moreover, even during its time of existence, it lacked the level and perfection of the First Temple (from above), as it was missing five things.

The novelty of the Third Beis HaMikdash in the Third Redemption (number three) is in the fusion and unity of above and below together, and therefore it will be in a manner of strength and firmness in ultimate perfection—an eternal redemption ("a new song," in masculine form—indicating a redemption after which there is no exile), and an eternal Beis HaMikdash.

And one may say that the quality of strength and firmness of the Third Beis HaMikdash and Third Redemption (from the fusion and unity of above and below) is emphasized even more in that the future redemption is sometimes called the Fourth Redemption (and sometimes even the Fifth Redemption)—a unique level unto itself.

For it is a unique level in and of itself, since it is not merely a continuation of one and two (above and below), and it emphasizes that it is beyond the definitions of above and below, and therefore through it the fusion of above and below is achieved (as explained earlier in section 7).

(7)

And this idea is emphasized on the "Chazak Shabbos" of the fourth book during the days of Bein HaMetzarim:

In the proclamation "Chazak, Chazak, V'nischazek" (a triple strengthening) on Shabbos Parshas Matos-Masei, there is a hint to the strength of the Third Beis HaMikdash and the Third Redemption, which comes after (and through the fusion of) the First and Second Temples—following their destruction during the period of Bein HaMetzarim—

שֶׁהָיָה גָּדוֹל מִבַּיִת רִאשׁוֹן (כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב: "גָּדוֹל יִהְיֶה כְּבוֹד הַבַּיִת הַזֶּה הָאַחַרוֹן מִן הָרִאשׁוֹן") – בְּבִנְיֶן וּבְשָׁנִים. אֲבֶל לְאִידָךְ, לְהִיוֹתוֹ מִצֵּד הַתַּחְתּוֹן שֶׁהוּא בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבֶלָה – הָיָה גַּם בּוֹ חַרְבָּן וְהָפְּסֵק.

וְאַדְרַבָּה – בְּמֶשֶׁךְ זְמֵן אָרֹךְ יוֹתֵר מֵהַחֻּרְבָּן וְהָפְּסֵק דְבֵּיִת רִאשׁוֹן. וְנוֹסָף לָזֶה – גַּם בִּזְמֵן קִיּוּמוֹ לֹא הָיְתָה בּוֹ הַמַּצְלָה וְהַשְּׁלֵמוּת דְבַּיִת רִאשׁוֹן (מִצֵּד הָעֶלְיוֹן), שֶׁחָסְרוּ בּוֹ חֲמִשָּׁה דְּבָרִים.

ְהַחָדוּשׁ דְּבֵית שְׁלִישִׁי בַּגְּאֻלָּה הַשְׁלִישִׁית (מְסְפַּר שָׁלוֹשׁ) – הוּא בְּהַחִבּוּר וְהָאַחְדוּת דְּהָעֶלְיוֹן וְהַתַּחְתּוֹן גַּם יַחַד – שֶׁלָּכֵן יִהְיֶה בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל "חֹזֶק וְתֹּקֶף" בִּּחְכֵלֶת הַשְּׁלֵמוּת – "גָּאֻלָּה נִצְחִית" ("שִׁיר חָדָשׁ", לְשׁוֹן זָכָר – גְּאֻלָּה שֶׁאֵין אַחֲרִיהָ גָּלוּת), וּבִית־הַמּקְדֵּשׁ נִצְחִי

ןנֵשׁ לוֹמֵר – שֶׁמַּצְלַת הַחֹזֶק וְהַתּּקֶף דְּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְּׁלִישִׁי וּגְּאֻלָּה הַשְּׁלִישִׁית (מִצַּד הַחִּבּוּר וְהָאַחְדוּת דְּהָעֶלְיוֹן וְהַתַּחְתּוֹן) – מֵדְגֶשֶׁת יוֹתֵר בְּכָךְ – שֶׁהַגְּאֵלָה הָעַתִידָה נִקְרֵאת לְפְעָמִים בְּשֵׁם "גְּאֻלָּה – ("רְבִיעִית" (וְלִפְעָמִים גַּם בְּשֵׁם "גְּאֻלָּה חֲמִישִׁית

דַּרְגָּא מִיֻּחֶדֶת בִּפְנֵי עַצְמָה, שֶׁכֵּיוָן שֶׁאֵינָה בְּהָמְשֵׁךְ לְאֶחָד וּשְׁנִים (עֶלְיוֹן וְתַּחְתּוֹן), מֵדְגָּשֶׁ שֶׁהִיא לְמֵעְלָה מֵהַגְּדָרִים דְּ"עֶלְיוֹן וְתַּחְתּוֹן", וְלָכֵן נַעֲשֶׂה עַל יָדָה הַחָבּוּר דִּ"עֵלִיוֹן וְתַּחָתּוֹן" (כַּנִּזְכֵּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף ד.

ָןעִנָין זֶה מִדְגֶשׁ בְּשַׁבַּת חֲזַק" דְּסֵפֶּררְבִיעִי שֶׁבִּימֵי . בִּין הַמָצַרִים:

בַּהַכְרָזֶה חְזַק חְזַק וְנִתְחַזַק" (חְזָקָה מְשָׁלָשֶׁת) שָׁבְּשַׁבָּת פָּרָשַׁת מַטּוֹת־מַסְעֵי, מְרְמֶּזֶת הַחְזָקָה דְבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי וּגְאָלָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית, שֶׁבָּאָה לְאַחֲרֵי (וְעַל־יְדֵי הַחָבּוּר דְּ) בַּיִת רְאשׁוֹן וּבַיִת שַׁנִי ((לְאַחֲרֵי הַהֶּפְּטַק דְּחָרְבָּנָם בִּימֵי בֵּין הַמְּצְרִים),(

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through a fusion of the qualities of both—the First and Second Temples—above and below, drawing down and elevation—as hinted in the fusion of Matos and Masei.

And this fusion happens in the fourth (book), and more importantly, through it we conclude the fourth book (and immediately afterward, at Minchah time, begin the fifth book)—which alludes to a level entirely beyond the definitions of above and below, through which the unification of above and below occurs in the Future Beis HaMikdash and the future redemption.

And one can say that the specific numbers connected to the future Beis HaMikdash and redemption are also hinted in the timing when we read Parshas Matos-Masei and proclaim "Chazak, Chazak, V'nischazek" upon completing the fourth book:

In the three weeks—hinting to the quality of the Third Beis HaMikdash and the Third Redemption;

In the fourth month (in years when Parshas Matos-Masei is read at the end of Tammuz)—a fourth redemption;

And in the fifth month (like this year, when Parshas Matos-Masei is read in the fifth month)—a fifth redemption.

And this also encompasses all matters of Torah and mitzvos (as mentioned earlier in section 1), and especially as it relates to our deeds and divine service throughout the duration of exile (following the destruction and exile of Bein HaMetzarim)—

Because through this we reach the strength and might of the true and complete redemption, the eternal redemption, and the eternal Beis HaMikdash.

An additional concept regarding this Shabbos—connected with *Erev Shabbos*—is the principle: "Whoever exerts effort on Erev Shabbos will eat on Shabbos" (whatever he toiled for). This year, Erev Shabbos falls on Rosh Chodesh Menachem Av. This detail is explicitly mentioned in our parsha (Massei): "And Aharon the Kohen ascended Mount Hor... and he died there... in the fifth

עַל־יְדֵי חָבּוּר ב' הַמַּעֲלוֹת דִּשְׁנֵיהֶם (בַּיִת רִאשׁוֹן וּבַיִת שֵׁנִי), עֶלְיוֹן וְתַחְתּוֹן, הַמְשָׁכָה וְהַעֲלָאָה בּכִּמְרְמָּז בְּתוֹכָן הַחַבּוּר דְמֵטוֹת־מַסְעֵי.

וְחִבּוּר זֶה הוּא בִּרְבִיעִי, וְעוֹד וְגַם־זֶה עָקֶר, שֶׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה מְסַיָּמִים סֵפֶּר רְבִיעִי (וְתֵכֶּף לְאַחֲבִי־ זֶה, בִּזְמֵן הַמִּנְחָה, מַתְחִילִים סֵפֶּר חֲמִישִׁי) -שָׁמּוֹרָה עַל דַּרְגָּא בִּפְנֵי־עַצְמָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה לְגַמְבֵי מֵהַגְדָרִים דְעָלִיוֹן וְתַחָתּוֹן, שֶׁעַל יָדָה נַעֲשָׂה הַחִבּוּר דְּעָלִיוֹן וְתַחִתּוֹן בְּבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הָעָתִיד וּגְאָלָה הָעֲתִידָה.

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁפְּרָטֵי הַמִּסְפָּרִים הַשַּׁיָּכִים לְבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הָעָתִיד וּגְאָלָה הָצְתִידָה מְרַמָּזִים גַּם בְּהַזְמַן שֶׁבּוֹ קוֹרִין פָּרָשַׁת מַטוֹת־מַסְעֵי וּמַכְרִיזִים הַזַק חָזַק וְנִתְחַזַק" עַל סֵפֶר רְבִיעִי

בָּג' הַשָּׁבוּעוֹת – מְרְמָּזֶת הַמַּעֲלָה דְבֵית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי וּגְאָלָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית,

בַּחֹדֶשׁ הָרְבִיעִי (בַּשָּׁנִים שֶׁקּוֹרִין פָּרָשַׁת מַטּוֹת־מַסְעַי בָּסִיוּמוֹ שֶׁל חֹדֶשׁ תַּמּוּז) – גְאָלָה הָרְבִיעִית,

וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַחְמִישִׁי (כִּבְשָׁנָה זוֹ, שֶׁקוֹרִין פָּרְשַׁת מַטּוֹת־ מַסְעֵי בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחְמִישִׁי) – גְאַלָה הַחֲמִישִׁית

וְזֶהוּ גַּם הַחִּוּיִּק עַל כָּל עִנְיָנֵי הַתּוֹרָה־ וּמִצְווֹת (כַּנְזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף־א), וּבִמִיחָד בְּנוֹגַעַ לְמַעֲשִׂינוּ וֹנַעֲבוֹדַתנוּ כַּל זָמֵן מֵשֶׁךְ הַגַּלוּת"

לְאַחֲרֵי הַחְרְבֶּן וְהַגָּלוּת דְּבֵין הַמִּצְרִים) – כִּיוָן) שָׁצַל־יְדֵי זֶה בָּאִים לְהַחֹזֶק וְהַתּקֶף דְּגְאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה, גְּאָלָה נִצְחִית, וּבֵית־ הַמִּקְדֶשׁ נִצְחִי

עִנְיָן נוֹסֶף בְּשַׁבָּת זָה הַקְשׁוּר עִם עֶרֶב שַׁבָּת – מִי שָׁטֶרַח בְּעֶרֶב שַׁבָּת יֹאכֵל בְּשַׁבָּת" (מֵה שֶׁטְרַח) – שֶׁחֶל בְּרֹאשׁ־חֹדֶשׁ מְנַחַם־אָב, מְפֹרָשׁ בִּקְרָא בְּפָרָשְׁתֵנוּ (מַסְעֵי): וַיַּעַל אַהָרֹן הַכּהֵן אֶל הֹר הָהָר גוֹ' וַיָּמָת שָׁם גוֹ' בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי באחד לַחֹדֶשׁ", יוֹם הַהָלוּלֵא שֶׁל אָהַרֹן הַכּהֵן.

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#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

month, on the first of the month"—the yahrzeit (day of passing) of Aharon the Kohen.

In prefacing this: the fact that the Torah explicitly records the exact date of his death—"in the fifth month on the first of the month"—is a novelty not found anywhere else in the entire Torah. This includes not only Moshe Rabbeinu and Miriam, but even the three forefathers.

It is reasonable to say that the content of this day—"in the fifth month on the first of the month"—alludes to the general essence of Aharon HaKohen's divine service. It is for this reason that on this very day the culmination and perfection of his life's mission occurred: that all his deeds, his Torah, and his divine service that he performed throughout his lifetime—are now revealed and radiating from Above to below, and bring about salvations in the midst of the earth, as will be explained.

וּרְהַקְדָּמָה שָׁעִנְיָן זֶה שֶׁיוֹם הַמִּיתָה נִתְפַּרֵשׁ בַּתּוֹרָה שָׁבִּכְתָב (בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ") הוּא הִדּוּשׁ שָׁלֹא מָצִינוּ דְּגָמָתוֹ בְּכָל הַתּוֹרָה כְּלָה (אַצֶל משֶׁה הַרַבוּ, אַצֵל מרִיַם אֲחוֹתַם, אַצֵל ג' הָאַבוֹת וְכוּ.

וּמְסְתַּבֵּר לוֹמֵר, שַׁבְּתָכְנוֹ שֶׁל יוֹם זֶה (בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ") מְרַפָּז כְּלְלוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ שֶׁל אַהְרֹן הַכּּהֵן, שֶׁלָּכֵן, נַעֲשֶׂה בּוֹ בַּיּוֹם גְמֵר וּשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ, שֶׁכָּל מַעֲשֶׂיו וְתוֹרָתוֹ וַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עַבַד כָּל יְמֵי חַיָּיו .. מִתְגַּלָה וּמֵאִיר .. מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה .. וּפוֹעַל יְשׁוּעוֹת בָּקֶרֶב הָאָרֶץ", כְּדִלְקַמֶּן

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The unique quality of Aharon the Kohen is learned from the day of his passing—the completion and wholeness of his service. It is written, "And all the congregation saw that Aharon had expired, and they wept for Aharon thirty days, all the house of Israel," the men and the women, because Aharon pursued peace and instilled love, etc. And in the language of the Mishnah: "Loving peace and pursuing peace, loving the creations and bringing them close to the Torah."

And continuing this, it is said: "And the Canaanite heard, etc." He heard that Aharon had died and the Clouds of Glory departed. And similarly in our parsha, following Aharon's death it says, "And the Canaanite heard, etc." To teach that the death of Aharon is the report that the Clouds of Glory had departed.

And in explaining the connection and relationship of the two matters emphasized in Aharon's death—completion and wholeness of his service (pursuer of peace and the Clouds of Glory)—one may say:

עִנְנָנוֹ הַמְיָחָד שֶׁל אַהָרֹן הַכּּהֵן לְמֵדִים מִיּוֹם הָסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ, גְמַר וּשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ: כְּתִיב וַיִּרְאוּ כָּל הָעֵדָה כִּי גָוַע אַהָרֹן וַיִּבְכּוּ אֶת אַהָרֹן שְׁלֹשִים יוֹם כּּל בֵּית יִשְׂרָאֵל", הָאֲנָשִׁים וְהַנָּשִׁים, לְכִּי שֶׁהָיָה אַהָרֹן רוֹדֵף שָׁלוֹם וּמַטִיל אַהֲבָה כו'", וּבִלְשוֹן הַמִּשְׁנָה אוֹהֵב שָׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף שָׁלוֹם אוֹהֵב אֶת הַבְּרִיּוֹת "וּמְקֵרְבַן לַתּוֹרָה

וּבָהָמְשַׁךְּ לָזֶה נָאֲמֵר וַיִּשְׁמֵע הַכְּנַעֲנִי גּוֹ"", שָׁמַע שָׁמֵת אַהָרֹן וְנִסְתַּלְקוּ עַנְנֵי כָבוֹד", וְעַלֹ־ דֶּרֶךְ זֶה בְּפָרְשָׁתֵנוּ, שֶׁבְּהָמְשֵׁךְ לְמִיתַת אַהְרֹן נָאֱמֵר וַיִּשְׁמַע הַכְּנַעֲנִי גּוֹ", לְלַמֶּדְךְּ שָׁמִיתַת אַהָרֹן הִיא הַשְׁמוּעָה שָׁנְסִתְּלְקוּ עַנְנִי כַבוֹד.

וּבְבֵאוּר הַקְשֶׁר וְהַשַּיָכוּת דְב' הָעִנְיָנִים הַמִּדְגָשִׁים בְּמִיתַת אַהָרֹן, גְמַר וּשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ (רוֹדֵף שָׁלוֹם - :וְעַנְנֵי הַכָּבוֹד) – יֵשׁ לוֹמֵר

### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

The unique quality of the Clouds of Glory that existed in the merit of Aharon—even in comparison with the manna and the water, which were provided for the entire congregation in the merit of Moshe and Miriam—is as follows: The manna was given in measured form and limitation, an omer per person. The water, although not measured or limited, nonetheless came in a form of distribution to each and every person individually. Whereas the Clouds of Glory were in the form of makif (encompassing light), which transcends division, for they surrounded and protected all the Children of Israel equally.

And this is also the content of the matter "Loving peace and pursuing peace, loving the creations and bringing them close to the Torah," which emphasizes the point of unity of all the Children of Israel that transcends division.

הַמּצְלָה הַמְיָחֶדֶת דְּעַנְנֵי כָבוֹד" שֶׁהָיוּ בִּזְכוּת אַהָרֹן גַם לְגַבֵּי הַמָּן" וְהַמַּיִם" שֶׁנִּתְנוּ לְכָל הָעֵדָה בִּזְכוּת משֶׁה וּמְרְיָם" – שֶׁהַמֶּן" נָתַּן בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְבָּלָה, עֹמֶר לַגִּלְגֹלֶת", הַמַּיִם", עִם הֵיּוֹת שָׁלֹא הָיוּ בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה, הָבֵי־הֵם בָּאִים בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל הַהִתְחַלְקוּת לְכָל־שָׁחָד וְאָחָד בִּפְנֵי־עַצְמוֹ, מַה־שָׁאֵין־בֵּן עַנְנֵי כָבוֹד" הֵם בִּבְחִינַת מַקִיף שֶׁלְמֵעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת, שֶׁהָקִיפּוּ אֶת (וְהַגַּנּוּ עַל) כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁוָה

וְזֶהוּ גַּם תִּכָן הָעִנְיָן בְּאוֹהֵב שָׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף שָׁלוֹם אוֹהֵב אֶת הַבְּרִיּוֹת וּמְקָרְבָן לַתּוֹרָה" מְצֵד הַדְּגֶשֶׁת נְקָדַּת הָאַחִדוּת שָׁל כָּל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָתִחַלִּקוּת

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And it may further be added that this idea is also alluded to in the very name of Aharon:

"הַּרֹן" (mountain) in "אַהְּרֹן" signifies the idea of love, while the prefixed letter Alef (אַהָּרֹן" – (א" – indicates the root of love (the Alef that precedes the "mountain") as coming from the level of "אַהְבָּה רַבָּה" (wondrous), and therefore the love is "אַהְבָּה רַבָּה" (abundant love). This is the distinction between Avraham and Aharon – although both embody the attribute of chesed and love, the chesed and love of Avraham is measured and limited, within the order of hishtalshelus (gradated descent), whereas the chesed and love of Aharon is a "great love" (אַהָּבָה רַבָּה) that transcends hishtalshelus.

And it may further be said that the idea of "great love" (רְבָּה מְּהַבְּה) is also alluded to in the arrangement of the letters in the name אַהְרָן: "אָהְרֹן: "אַהְרֹן: "אַהְרֹן: "אַהְרֹן: "אַהְרֹן: "אַהְרֹן: "אַהְירֹן: "ר" – the initial of "רַבָּה" (abundant), and the final Nun – a "stretched Nun" – indicates the drawing down and extension of this abundant love downward, even to the Jewish people who are on a lower spiritual level.

וְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שָׁעַנְיָן זֶה מְרְמָּז גַם בִּשְׁמוֹ שֶׁל \*"אַהָרוֹ

הַר" (אַהַרֹן") הוּא־עִנְיֵן הָאַהָּבָה, וְהַקְדָּמַת הָאַלֶּ"ף(אַהָרֹן") מוֹרָה עַל שׁרָשׁ הָאַהָבָה (א' שֶׁלְפְנֵי הַהַר")
מִבְּחִינַת פָּלָא", שֶׁלָכֵן הָאַהַבָה הִיא אַהֲבָה רַבָּה,
שְׁיָהוֹ הַחִלּוּק שֶׁבֵּין אַבְרָהָם לְאַהַרֹן, שֶׁאַף שֶׁשְׁנֵיהָם
בְּקו הַחֶּסֶד וְהָאַהֲבָה, מִבֶּל־מָקוֹם, מִדַּת הַחֶּסֶד
וְהָאַהַבָה דְאַבְרָהָם הִיא בִּמְדִידָה וְהַגְּבָּלָה דְסֵדֶר
הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, וּמִדַּת הַחֶּסֶד וְהָאַהֲבָה דְאַהַרֹן הִיא
הַסֶּד וְאָהָבָה דְאַהָרֹן הִיא
הַסֶּד וְאָהָבָה דְאַהָרֹן הִיא

ןֵיֵשׁ לוֹמַר גַּם, שֶׁהָעִנְיֶן דְּאַהָּבָה רַבָּה מְרְמָּז גַּם בְּסֵדֶר הָאוֹתִיּוֹת שֶׁבְּתַבַת אַהְרֹן": אה" -רָאשֵׁי תֵבוֹת אַהְבָה, וְהָר' רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת רַבָּה. וְהַנּוּ"ן פְּשׁוּטָה (אַהָרֹן") – מוֹרָה עַל הַמְשָׁכַת וְהִתְפַּשְׁטוּת בְּחִינַת הָאַהְבָה רַבָּה לְמַטָּה מַטָה, גַּם לְבָנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל , שָׁנִּמְצָאִים בְּדַרְגָּא תַּחְתּוֹנָה

#### Sichas Nun Alef Parshas Matos Massei

These [lower Jews] are compared to the Torah's letters that lie below the line. For, as is known, Torah letters come in three forms – above the line, on the line, and below the line – and likewise with the souls of Israel who are compared to the letters of the Torah. As is known, Israel (יְשִׂרָאֵל), whose collective number is 600,000, is an acronym for "לְתִּינִה" – "There are 600,000 letters in the Torah."

The key point is: Aharon's spiritual level is one that transcends division. Therefore, it possesses the power to unite and bring together all the particular divisions within the Jewish people equally.

שֶׁהֵם בְּדְגְמַת אוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁלְמֵטָה מִן הַשׁוּרָה, פַּיִדוּעַ שֻׁבְּאוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה יָשְׁנָם ג' אֶפָנִים: לְמַעְלָה מִן הַשׁוּרָה, בְּהַשׁוּרָה, וּלְמַטָה מִן הַשׁוּרָה, וְדָגְמָתָם בִּנִידִישְׂרָאֵל שֶׁנִּמְשְׁלוּ לְאוֹתִיּוֹת הַתּוֹרָה, כַּיִּדוּעַ בְּנִייִשְׂרָאֵל" שֶׁבְּּלְלוּתָם ששִׁים רְבּוֹא, רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת יַשׁיִשְׁים רְבּוֹא, רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת יַשׁ שִׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא, רָאשֵׁי־תֵבוֹת יַשׁ שִׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא, בְאשִׁי־תֵבוֹת יַשׁ שִׁשִׁים רְבּוֹא, בַּאוֹת לַתּוֹרָה?

וּנְקָדַּת הָעִנָיָן - שֶׁדַּרְגָּתוֹ שֶׁל אַהַרֹן הִיא בְּחִינָה שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מַהִּתְחַלְקוּת, שֶׁלָכֵן בְּכֹחָה לְחַבֵּר וּלְאַחַד בָּל פְּרָטֵי הַהִּתְחַלְקוּת דִּבְנֵי־ יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁוָה.

(۲۶)

And in more specific detail – it is emphasized in the matter of Aharon the concept of unification and bonding of the two lines of drawing down and elevation (in the manner and model of the connection of Matos-Massei, as mentioned above in section 3), reaching to a loftier level that is above the division between higher and lower:

One of the primary aspects of Aharon the Kohen is the concept of Birchas Kohanim – the positive commandment from the Torah that the Kohanim bless Israel every day with the raising of the hands, which is practiced also in this time, in the Diaspora on every Yom Tov, and in Eretz Yisrael (as practiced in several sacred communities) even every day, and in every prayer of the day (except for Minchah, due to concern of drunkenness). And it is known that in Birchas Kohanim there are two levels – of blessing and prayer – together: the level of blessing, whose concept is drawing down from above to below, and the level of prayer, whose concept is elevation from below to above, since it is from a level that is above the division of drawing down and elevation (higher and lower), and therefore it unites them both together.

And it may be said that the unification in it of the two lines of drawing down and elevation (blessing and prayer) is through a third level that is above them both. This is alluded to also in that Birchas Kohanim is a blessing of three [sections].

יא) וּבְפְּרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר – מְדְגָּשׁ בְּעִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל אַהְרֹן)
חַבּוּר וְהִתְאַחַדוּת ב' הַקַּדִּין דְהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַעֲלָאָה
(עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדְגְמַת הַחְבּוּר דְּמֵטוֹת־ מַסְעֵי,
בַּנִּזְכָּר־לְעֵיל סְעִיף־ג), מִעַד דַּרְגָא נַעֲלֵית יוֹתֵר
:שַׁלְמַעְלָה מַהְתָחַלְקוּת דְּעָלִיוֹן וְתַחְתּוֹן

מֵהֶעְנְיָנִים הָעִקֶּרִיִּים וְאַהְרֹן הַכּהֵן הוּא־עִנְיֵן בִּרְכַּת כֹּהְנִים, מִצְוַת צֲשֹׁה מִן הַתּוֹרָה שֶׁיְבָרְכוּ הַכּּהְנִים אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּכָל יוֹם בִּנְשִׂיאֵת כַּפִּיִם, שֶׁיֵּשְׁנוֹ גַּם בִּזְמֵן הַגָּה, בְּחוּץ לָאֶרֶץ בְּכָל יוֹם־ טוֹב, וּבְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל (כְּפִי שֶׁנָהוּג בְּכַמָּה קְהִלּוֹת־ לְּדֶשׁ) גַּם בְּכָל יוֹם, וּבְכֵל תְּפִלְּה מִן הַתְּפִלּוֹת שֶׁבֵּיוֹם (מִלְבַד בְּמִנְחָה, מִשׁוּם חֲשֵׁשׁ שִׁכְרוּת) וְיָדוּעַ שֶׁבְּבִרְכַּת כֹּהְנִים יִשְׁנָם ב' הַמַּצְלֹת דְּבָרָכָה וּתְפָלֶה לְמַשָּׁה, וּמַצְלַת הַתְּפִּלָה שְׁצִנְיָנָה הַצְלָאָה מִלְמַשְׁה לְמַשְּׁרָה, לִהְיוֹתָה מִדְּרָתָּא שְׁלְמַצְּלָה מֵהַתְּחַלְקוֹת דְּהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַצְּלָאָה (עָלִיוֹן וֹתְתַתּוֹן), וְלָכֵן מְחַבָּרת שְׁנִיהם יַחָדֵּו

וְגֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שָׁחָבּוּר בּוֹ הַקַּוִין דְּהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַצְּלָאָה (בְּרָכָה וּתְפִּלָּה) עַל־יְדֵי בְּחִינָה שְׁלִישִׁית שֶׁלְמַעְּלָה מִשְׁנִיהֶם, מְרָפָּז גַּם בְּכָךְ שֶׁבִּרְכַּת כֹּהָנִים הִיא בְּרָכָה מִשְׁלשָׁת.

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And according to this, it may be said that there is an allusion in the number of years of Aharon: "And Aharon was one hundred and twenty-three years old when he died on Hor HaHar" (Numbers 33:39). In addition to the completeness of 120 years — which are the years of Moshe, about whom it is said, "Today my days and my years are complete" (Deuteronomy 31:2), as written "and his days were 120 years" — the additional three years (making 123) allude to the totality of his service in the unification of the two lines through a third level that is above them both.

וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ־לוֹמֵר הָרָמָז בְּמִסְפַּר שְׁנוֹתָיו שֶׁל
אַהַרוֹ, וְאַהָרוֹ בֶּן שָׁלשׁ וְעֶשְׂרִים וּמְאַת שָׁנָה בְּמֹתוֹ
בְּהֹר הָהָר, שֶׁנּוֹסֶף עַל הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּמֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים
שָׁנָה, כִּשְׁנוֹת חַיָּיו שֶׁל מֹשֶׁה שֶׁנֶּאֱמַר בּוֹ הַיּוֹם מֶלְאוּ
יָמֵי וּשְׁנוֹתִי, כְּמוֹ שֶׁכָּתוּב וְהָיוּ יָמֶיו מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים
שָׁנָה, חֵי עוֹד שָׁלשׁ שָׁנִים (שָׁלשׁ וְעֶשְׂרִים וּמְאַת
שָׁנָה) – שֶׁבַּמִּסְפָּר שָׁלשׁ שָׁנִים (הַיְתוֹרִים עַל
הַשְׁלֵמוּת דְּק"כ שָׁנָה) מְרַמֶּזֶת כְּלַלוּת עֲבוֹדְתוֹ
בְּחִבּוּר ב' הַקַּוִּין עַל־יִדִי בְּחִינָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית שֶׁלְמַאְלָה
בִּמְשְׁנִיהֶם

(יב)

Based on this, we can explain the connection and relevance of the level and service of Aharon to the day of his passing — "in the fifth month, on the first of the month":

"The fifth month" — is connected and related to the "fifth level," which is beyond the divisions of the order of Hishtalshelus, "the fifth to Pharaoh," from which all lights emanate and are revealed (as mentioned above in section 4).

And also, "on the first of the month" (within the fifth month itself) — is connected to the level of unity that is above division, as is emphasized in the concept of Rosh Chodesh: a day of "one," above separation, and therefore it includes all the days of the month.

One can say that the fact that the Torah explicitly writes that Aharon's passing (the completion and perfection of his service) occurred "in the fifth month, on the first of the month" alludes to the essential point — that all of his deeds, Torah, and service that he performed all his life — was of the level of "one," which is above division.

This unity encompasses both the unification of the two directions of divine service — drawing down and elevating, as in the priestly blessing; and the unification of all the different levels among the Jewish people, as expressed in the Clouds of Glory that came in his merit, and in his unique service as a lover of peace and pursuer of peace.

עַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְבָאֵר הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַׁיָּכוּת דְדַרְגַּת וַעֲבוֹדַת אַהָרֹן לִיוֹם הָסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ -בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בִּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ:

חֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי": - קָשׁוּר וְשַׁיֶּה לַדַּרְגָּא הַחֲמִישִׁית שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהַהִתְחַלְקוּת שֶׁבְּסַדֶר הִשְׁתַּלְשְׁלוּת, הַחְמִישִׁית לְפַרְעה", דְאָתְפְרִיעוּ וְאָתְגַּלְיָן מִנֵּה כָּל (נְהוֹרִין" (כַּנְזְכָּר־לְעוּל סְעִיף־ד.

וְגַם אֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ" (בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי" עַצְמוֹ) – קְשׁוּר וְשַׁיֶּךְ לְדַרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהתְחַלְקוּת, כַּמְדְגָשׁ גַּם בְּעִנְיָנוֹ שֶׁל רֹאשׁ חֹדֶשׁ, יוֹם אֶחָד שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהתְחַלְקוּת וְלָבֵן כּוֹלֵל כָּל יְמֵי הַחֹדֶשׁ. שָׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהתְחַלְקוּת וְלָבֵן כּוֹלֵל כָּל יְמֵי הַחֹדֶשׁ.

וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁבָּזֶה שֶׁהַתּוֹרָה כּוֹתָבָת בְּפַרוּשׁ-שֶׁהִסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ שֶׁל אַהְרֹן (גְּמֵר וּשְׁלֵמוּת עֲבוֹדָתוֹ) הָיְתָה בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ", מְרְמֶזֶת הַנְקָדָּה הָעָקָרִית דְּכָל מַעֲשָׁיו וְתוֹרָתוֹ וַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר עָבַד כָּל יְמֵי חַיָּיו" – אֶחָד שֶׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת שֶׁמָאַחַד כַּל חַלּוּקִי הַדְּרֵגוֹת,

הֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְחַבּוּר אֶפְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְהַמְשָׁכָה וְהַעֲלָאָה שָׁבְּבִרְכַּת כֹּהָנִים, וְהֵן בְּנוֹגֵעַ לְהָאַחְדוּת דְּכָל חָלוּקֵי הַדְּרָגוֹת שֶׁבִּרְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל הַמִּדְגֶשֶׁת בְּעַנְנֵי כָבוֹד שֶׁבִּזְכוּתוֹ, וּבַעֲבוֹדָתוֹ הַמְיָחֶדֶת וְאוֹהֵב שֶׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף "שָׁלוֹם,

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All of this is effected by a level that is beyond all divisions — the fifth level (which is distant in comparison to the third and even the fourth level), in which there is recognizable connection to the two lines (as explained above in section 4).

Furthermore, the "fifth month, on the first of the month" (which includes all the days of the month) is a preparation for the general divine service of "I am for my Beloved and my Beloved is for me" — the elevation from below upward ("I am for my Beloved") and the drawing down from above ("my Beloved is for me"),

which begins in Elul ("I am for my Beloved") and culminates in Tishrei ("my Beloved is for me"), through the point of unity above separation (the "fifth month, on the first of the month"), which allows the joining of the two directions.

More specifically — the two levels of love, from below upward and from above downward ("I am for my Beloved and my Beloved is for me" — where "my Beloved" refers to love) come after the prior revelation of supernal love that is beyond Hishtalshelus, the chesed of Aharon, whose day of passing is "in the fifth month, on the first of the month."

שָׁכָּל זֶה נַעֲשָׂה עַל־יְדֵי דַּרְבָּא שָׁאֵינָה בְּעֵרֶךְ לְחַלּוּקֵי הַדְּרָגוֹת, דַּרְגָּא חֲמִישִׁית (בְּרְחוּק הָעֵרֶךְ מִדַּרְגָּא הַשְׁלִישִׁית (וְגַם מִדַּרְבָּא הָרְבִיעִית) שֶׁבָּה נִכָּרֶת השַׁיֵּכוּת לָב' הַקּוִין, כַּנּזָכֵּר לִעִיל סְעִיף־ד.

ןְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שָׁחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד לַחֹדֶשׁ" (שֶׁכּוֹלֵל כָּל יְמֵי הַחֹדֶשׁ) הוּא הְכָנָה לְכְלָלוּת הָעֲבוֹדָה דַאֲנִי לְדוֹדִי וְדוֹדִי לִי"64, הַעֲלָאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה ("אֲנִי לְדוֹדִי") וְהַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה (דּוֹדִי לִי

שֶׁמַּתְחִילָה בְּרֹאשׁ־חֹדֶשׁ אֱלוּל (אֲנִי לְדוֹדִי") וְנִמְשֶׁבֶת בְּחֹדֶשׁ תִּשְׁרֵי (דּוֹדִי לִי")מצד נְקְדַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁלְמַעְּלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת (בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בּבָּאָחָד לַחֹדָשׁ") שָׁעַל יָדָה נַעֲשֶׂה חַבּוּר ב' הַקְּוִין וּבְפָּרְטִיוּת יוֹתֵר – שֶׁב' הַדְּרָגוֹת בְּאַהָּכָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה וּמִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָה, אֲנִי לְדוֹדִי וְדוֹדִי לִי" (שֶׁדּוֹדִי" מוֹרָה עַל עִנְיֵן הָאַהָּבָה), בָּאוֹת לְאַחֲרֵי הַקְדְּמֵת הָאַהָּבָה רַבָּה שֶׁלְמִּעְלָה מֵהַשְׁתַּלְשִׁלוּת, חֶסֶד דְאַהָרן, שָׁיּוֹם הַסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ בַחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד "לָחֹדֵשׁ

(۲۲)

From the practical directives derived from the above:

As we stand on Shabbos Chazak of the Fourth Book, when we also begin the Fifth Book—and especially when it falls in the fifth month, which emphasizes the strength and intensity of the future Beis HaMikdash in the ultimate redemption (which is not only the third redemption but also the fourth, and even the fifth)—

to rise completely beyond all divisions between the first and second Temples, the first and second redemptions (as referenced above in section 6)—there must be an explicit emphasis on the point of unity that transcends division.

This comes into practical expression through walking in the ways of Aharon (whose yahrzeit is in the fifth month, on the first of the month), following the Mishnah's instruction in Pirkei Avos:

ַמַהַהוֹרָאוֹת מַהָאָמוּר לְעֵיל בְּנוֹגַעַלְמַעֲשֶׂה בְּפְעַל:

בְּעָמְדֵנוּ בְּשַׁבַּת חֲזַק דְּסֵפֶּר רְבִיעִי, שָׁבּוֹ מַתְחִילִים גַם סֵפֶר חֲמִישִׁי, וּבִפְּרָט כְּשָׁחָל בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי, שָׁבּוֹ מַדְגָּשׁ הַחֹזָק וְהַתּּקֶף דְּבִית־הַמִּקְדְשׁ הָעָתִיד בַּגְאָלָה הָעֲתִידָה, שָׁהִיא (לא רַק גְאָלָה שְׁלִישִׁית, גָאָלָא גַּם גְאָלָה רְבִיעִית, וְעַד) גְאָלָה חֲמִישִׁית

לָהִיוֹת לְמַעְלָה לְגַמְרֵי מֵחַלּוּקֵי הַדְּרָגוֹת דְּבַיִת רָאשׁוֹן לְמַעְלָה רְאשׁוֹנָה וּשְׁנִיָּה (כַּנִּזְכָּר לְעֵיל סְעִיף־וּ)

— צְרִיכָה לִהְיוֹת הַדְגָּשָׁה מְיָחֶדֶת בְּנוֹגַעַ לְנְקְדַּת

הַאֲחָדוּת שַׁלְמַעְלָה מֵהָתִחַלְקוּת.

וְעִנְיֶן זֶה בָּא בְּמַצְשָׁה בְּפֹעַל עַל־יְדֵי הַהְלִיכָה בִּדְרָכִיו שָׁל אַהָרֹן (שָׁיּוֹם הִסְתַּלְקוּתוֹ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַחֲמִישִׁי בְּאֶחָד לֵחֹדֶשׁ) – כְּצִוּוּי וְהוֹרָאַת הַמִּשְׁנָה בְּמַסָּכָת אָבוֹת:

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"Be of the disciples of Aharon: loving peace and pursuing peace, loving the creatures and bringing them close to Torah." Through this, one reveals the point of unity that transcends division.	הֵוִי מִתַּלְמִידָיו שֶׁל אַהָּרֹן אוֹהֵב שֶׁלוֹם וְרוֹדֵף שֶׁלוֹם אוֹהֵב אֶת הַבְּרִיּוֹת וּמְקַרְבָן לַתּוֹרָה", עַל־יְדֵי־זָה שָׁמְגַלִים אֶת נְקְדַת הָאַחְדוּת שָׁלְמֵעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת.
More specifically—based on the precise language of the Mishnah: (a) "Be" is a command—not merely a report about a pious trait (as in other teachings of Avos), but a directive and instruction.	וּבִפְרָטִיוּת יוֹתֵר – עַל־פִי דִיוּק לְשׁוֹן הַמִּשְׁנָה הֲרֵי מִתַּלְמִידָיו שֶׁל אַהְרֹן כוּ": (א) הֵוִי" – לְשׁוֹן צִוּוּי, שָׁאֵין זֶה רַק סִפּוּר עַל־דְּבַר הַנְּהָגָה דְמִדַּת חֲסִידוּת, כִּבְכַמָּה עִנְיָנִים בְּמַסָּכֶת אָבוֹת, אֶלָא צִוּוּי וְהוֹרָאָה
(We may add: the word "be" also implies permission and capability)—to truly become one of Aharon's students.	וְיֵשׁ לוֹמַר, שֶׁהַלָּשׁוֹן הָוִי" כּוֹלֵל גַּם נְתִינַת רְשׁוּת) ,וְהַיְכַלָת) לִהְיוֹת מִתַּלְמִידִיו שֶׁל אַהָרוֹ,
(b) "His students" (in plural)—not "his student"—emphasizes that one's effort to embody Aharon's conduct must be with others.	ב) מִתַּלְמִידָיו (שָׁל אַהָרוֹ)" דַּיְקָא, בִּלְשׁוֹן רַבִּים) (וְלֹא תַּלְמִידוֹ") - שֶׁהִשְׁתַּדְּלוּתוֹ בְּקִיוּם הַנְהָגָתוֹ שֶׁל אַהַרוֹ הִיא בְּיַחַד עִם הָרַבִּים,
This increases the effect—especially through "jealousy of scribes increases wisdom," where "increases" means true increase without limit—both in one's own efforts and even relative to others.	שָׁעַל־יְדֵי־זֶה נִתְוַפֵּף בָּזֶה יוֹתֵר מִצַד הָעִנְיָן דְּקִנְאַת סוֹפְרִים תַּרְבָּה חָכְמָה"66, תַּרְבָּה" דַּיִקָא, שֶׁרְבּוּי אֲמִתִּי הוּא בְּלִי גְבוּל
To the extent that one's bond with "true infinite increase" is not only subjective (your own "very much") but objectively boundless—even compared to fellow students of Aharon.	הַיְנוּ, לֹא רַק בְּאֹפֶן דִּבְכָל מְאֹדֶךְ", מְאֹד שֶׁלְדְּ אֶלָּא שֶׁזָּהוּ בְּאֹפֶן שֶׁל בְּלִי גְּבוּל גַּם לְגַבֵּי חֲבַרָיו
We can add and emphasize the link between Ahavas Yisrael and the future redemption—not only because exile ends when its cause (lack of love) ends, but because we now stand after completing all our efforts in exile.	ְוֵצֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף וּלְהַדְגִישׁ הַקָּשֶׁר וְהַשַּׁיָּכוּת דְאַהַבַּת- יִשְׂרָאֵל לְהַגְּאָלָה הָצְתִידָה – לֹא (רק) מִפְּנֵי שֶׁבְּטוּל הַגָּלוּת הוּא עַל־יְדֵי בְּטוּל סְבַּת הַגָּלוּת
After completing all 42 journeys in the wilderness of nations, we already stand at "Yarev Yehicho" (a reference to Moshiach's level "he will smell and judge")—at the threshold of redemption.	שָׁהַרֵי בְּעָמְדֵנוּ לְאַחֲרֵי סִיּוּם מַצְשִׂינוּ וַעֲבוֹדָתֵנוּ כָּל זְמַן מֶשֶׁךְ הַגָּלוּת עַל סֵף הַגְּאֲלָה
Therefore, the emphasis on Ahavas Yisrael now is not only a remedy for the exile's cause but a foretaste and beginning of the true and complete redemption—connected with the unity that transcends division.	וְלָכֵוּ, הַהַדְגָּשָׁה דְאַהַבַת יִשְׂרָאֵל הִיא - בְּתוֹר טְעִימָה ווְעַד לְהַתְחָלָה דְהַגְּאָלָה הָאֲמִתִּית וְהַשְׁלֵמָה
This unity is revealed in the unity of Israel, rooted in the level of Yechidah (the fifth level of soul) that is equal in every Jew, which is a spark from the soul of Moshiach, the collective Yechidah.	שֶׁמֶּדְגֶשֶׁת בְּאַחְדוּתָם שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל, מִצֵּד בְּחִינַת הַיְחִידָה (דַּרְגָּה הַחֲמִישִׁית) שֶּבְּכֶל יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּשָׁנָה, שֶׁהִיא נִיצוֹץ מִנִּשְׁמָתוֹ שֶׁל מֲשִׁיחַ, יְחִידָה הַכְּלָלִית.

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Based on this, we can further explain "bringing them close to Torah" as referring to bringing others to the Torah of the future redemption: the "new Torah that will come from Me."

וְעַל־פִּי־זֶה יֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף גַּם בְּהַפֵּרוּשׁ וּמְקֶרְבָן לַתּוֹרָה" – שֶׁהַכַּוּנָה הִיא לְהַקֵרוּב לְלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה דְּאָלָה הָעֲתִידָה, תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה מֵאִתִּי תֵצֵא.

(יד)

And this can be connected with the statement of the Mishnah in Tractate Avos, in the chapter of "Shabbos This"—"Rabbi Shimon says: Be meticulous in the recitation of Shema and in prayer."

וְיֵשׁ לְקַשֵּׁר זֶה עִם מַאֲמֵר הַמִּשְׁנָה בְּמַּסֶּכֶת אָבוֹת בַּפֶּרֶק דְּשַׁבָּת זֶה – רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן אוֹמֵר הֲוֵי זָהִיר בָּקְרִיאַת שְׁמֵע וּבִתְפִלָּה:

Rabbi Shimon in our Mishnah is Rabbi Shimon ben Nesanel, listed earlier among the five students of Rabbi Yochanan ben Zakkai, whose sayings are then cited: "They each said three things..."

רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן דְּמִשְׁנָתֵנוּ הוּא רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן נְתַנְאֵל שְׁנְתֵנוּ הוּא רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן נְתַנְאֵל שָׁנִמְנָה לְפָנֵי־זֶה בֵּין חֲמֵשֶׁה הָתַּלְמִידִים שֶׁל רַבִּי יוֹחָנָן בֶּן זַכַּאי, וּבְהָמְשֵׁךּ לָזֶה בָּאִים מַאֲמְרֵיהֶם, הֵם אַמְרוּ שִׁלשַׁה דְבַרִים וְכוּ׳

Here he is referred to as "Rabbi Shimon" without any qualifier—to allude to his association with Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, since the unnamed "Rabbi Shimon" typically refers to Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, whose profession was Torah—especially the study of the inner dimension of Torah—as Rabbi Shimon bar Yochai, master of the Zohar.

וְנִקְרָא כָּאן רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן סְתָם – לְרַמֵּז עַל שַׁיָּכוּתוֹ לְרַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן־בַּר־יוֹחַאי, שֶׁסְתָם רַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן הוּא רַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן־בַּר־יוֹחַאי, שֶׁתּוֹרָתוֹ אַמְנוּתוֹ, כּוֹלֵל וּבִמְיִחָד הַלְּמוּד בִּפְנִימִיוּת הַתּוֹרָה, כְּרַבִּי שָׁמְעוֹן־בַּר־יוֹחַאי מֵאבִי דְּהֵוֹּהַר

Just as we find that Rabbi Shimon ben Nesanel began with Maaseh Merkavah. And the reason Rabbi Shimon emphasizes "be careful in the recitation of Shema and in prayer," even though he should have stressed diligence in Torah study—as his way was "his Torah was his craft"—is because the conduct of "his Torah is his craft" in a way that does not interrupt for Shema and prayer is unique and applies only to select individuals.

כְּפִי שֶׁמָצִינוּ שֶׁרַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן בֶּן נְתַנְאֵל פָּתַח בְּמַצְשֵׁה מֶרְכָּבָה כו׳. וְהַטַּעַם שֶׁרבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן מֵדְגִּישׁ הָרֵי זָהִיר בִּקְרִיאַת שְׁמַע וּבִתְפִּלָּה, אַף שֶׁלְכְאוֹרָה הָיָה צָרִיךְ לְהַדְגִישׁ הַזְהִירוּת בְּלִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה בְּאֹפֶן בְּתוֹרָתוֹ אַמֵנוּתוֹ

For the conduct of "his Torah is his craft" in this form belongs only to individuals—even among those whose Torah is their full occupation. Therefore, Rabbi Shimon needed to warn his students and all Jews to be careful in the recitation of Shema and in prayer (as is explained at length elsewhere).

כִּי, הַהַּנְהָגָה דְּתוֹרָתוֹ אֲמָנוּתוֹ בְּאֹפֶן שָׁאֵין מַפְּסִיקִין לְּקְרִיאַת־שְׁמֵע וּתִפָּלֶה הִיא הַנְהָגָה מִיחֶדֶת שֶׁשַׁיֶּכֶת לִיחִידִי סְגַלֶּה בִּלְבַד (גַּם בֵּין אֵלוּ שֶׁתוֹרָתָם אַמָּנוּתָם), וְלָכֵן צָרִידְ רַבִּי שִׁמְעוֹן לְהַזְהִיר אֶת מַּלְמִידָיו וְכָל בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל שֶׁיִּהִיוּ זְהִירִים בִּקְרִיאַת־שָׁמֵע וּבִתְפָּלֶה

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One can further explain the precise language: "be zahir in Shema and prayer"—"zahir" meaning not only "careful" but from the root for brightness and radiance, like "the glow of the firmament." Although the essential brightness and radiance comes through Torah study—"Torah is light"—especially when studied in the manner of "his Torah is his craft," nonetheless, Rabbi Shimon concerns himself with those who haven't yet reached that level, so that they too can attain radiance through Shema and prayer—eventually arriving at the glow and light of "his Torah is his craft."

In the manner and model of the content of the teaching "Be of the disciples of Aharon... loving the creations" (including even merely "creations") "and bringing them near to the Torah."

And one may say: the directive and empowerment for vigilance in reciting Shema and in prayer—through Rabbi Shimon, whose Torah study was his occupation—means that Rabbi Shimon, whose Torah was his profession, brings the Zohar and its radiance ("the radiance of the firmament") into the Shema and prayer.

This is drawn from the level of unity that is above division, through which there is a joining of the two modes of service: Torah (drawing down from above to below) and Shema/prayer (raising up from below to above).

Furthermore, even within Torah study itself (his Torah was his occupation), there exist both aspects—drawing down and raising up—as is known from the saying of the righteous Rav Hillel of Paritch regarding the Torah teachings of the Tzemach Tzedek.

(And similarly regarding all our Rebbeim), that the saying of a maamar is in a manner of "the Shechinah speaks from his throat," like its giving at Sinai—unlike the explanation and dialectic analysis of the maamar, even by the author of the maamar himself, after its saying.

That is, in Torah itself there are both aspects: drawing down from above to below (like its giving at Sinai) and raising up from below to above (through explanation and dialectic analysis in the וְיֵשׁ לְבָּאֵר דִּיּוּק הַלָּשׁוֹן הָוֵי זָהִיר בִּקְרִיאַת שְׁמַע וּבְתְפָלָּה, זָהִיר דִּיָקָא, מִלְשׁוֹן זֹהַר וְאוֹר, כְּמוֹ זֹהַר הָרָקִיעַ – שָׁאַף שֶׁעִקַּר עִנְיֵן הַוֹּהַר וְהָאוֹר נַצְשֶׂה עַל־יְדֵי לִמוּד הַתּוֹרָה, תּוֹרָה אוֹר (וּבִפְּרָט כְּשֶׁהַלְמוּד הוֹּא בְּאֹפֶן דְּתוֹרָתוֹ אָמָנוּתוֹ, שֶׁכָּל מְצִיאוּתוֹ הִיא תּוֹרָה אוֹר), מִכָּל־מָקוֹם, מִשְׁתַּדֵּל רַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן בְּטוֹבָתָם שֶׁל אֵלֶה שֶׁצְדַיִן לֹא הִגִּיעוּ לְהַדַּרְגָא דְתוֹרָתוֹ אָמָנוּתוֹ, שֶׁגַם אֶצְלָם יִהְיֶה עִנְיַן הַוּהַר וְהָאוֹר עַל־יְדֵי קְרִיאַת־שְׁמַע וּתְפַלָּה (וְעַד וְשָׁסוֹף יַצִּיעוּ גַּם לְהַוֹּהַר וְאוֹר דְּתוֹרָתוֹ אֲמָנוּתוֹ

עַל־ דֶּרֶדְ וּבְדְגְמַת תּכֶן הַמַּאֲמֶר הַנֵי מִתַּלְמִידִיו שֶׁל – אַהְרֹן כו' אוֹהֵב אֶת הַבְּרִיּוֹת (כּוֹלֵל גַּם בְּרִיּוֹת") וּמָקֵרְבַן לַתּוֹרֵה

וְגֵשׁ לוֹמֵר, שֶׁהַהוֹרָאָה וְהַנְתִינַת כֹּחַ לְזְהִירוּת בִּקְרִיאַת־שְׁמֵע וּבִתְּפָלָה עַל־יְדֵי רַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן שֶׁתּוֹרָתוֹ אַמָּנוּתוֹ, הַיְנוּ, שָׁרַבִּי־שִׁמְעוֹן שֶׁתּוֹרָתוֹ אַמָּנוּתוֹ מַכְנִיס" הַזּהַר וְהָאוֹר (זְהַר הָרָקִיעַ") שָׁלוֹ בִּקְרִיאַת־שָׁמַע וּתְפִּלָּה

ַנְמְשֶׁכֶת מִדַּרְגַּת הָאַחְדוּת שֶׁלְמֵעְלָה מֵהִתְחַלְקוּת, — שָׁעֵל יָדָה נַצֲשָׂה חִבּוּר ב' אֶפְנֵי הָעֲבוֹדָה דְתּוֹרָה (הַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָה) וּקְרִיאַת־שְׁמַע וּתְפִּלָה ((הַעַלָאַה מִלְמַטָה לִמַעְלָה

ןְיֵשׁ לְהוֹסִיף, שֶׁבְּלִמּוּד הַתּוֹרָה (תּוֹרָתוֹ אָמְנוּתוֹ) גוּפָא יֶשְׁנָם ב' הָאֱפָנִים דְהַלְשָׁכָה וְהַצְּלָאָה כַּיָדוּעַ פָּתְגַם הָרַב־הַצַּדִּיק רַבִּי -הִלֵּל מִפָּארִיטְשׁ בְּנוֹגֵעַ לַדְּבָרִי־אֱלֹקִים־חַיִּים דְּהַצֶּמַח־צָּדָק

ְוַעַל־דֶּרֶד־זֶה אֵצֶל כָּל רַבּוֹתֵינוּ נְשִׂיאֵינוּ), שֶׁאֲמִירַת)
הַמַּאֲמֶר הִיא בָּאֹפֶן דִּשְׁכִינָה מְדַבָּרֶת מִתּוֹדְּ גְרוֹנוֹ",
כִּנְתִינָתָה מִסִינֵי"88, מַה־שָׁאֵין־כֵּן הַבַּאוּר וְהַשַּׁקְלָא
וְטַרְיָא בְּהַמַּאֲמֶר אֲפִלוּ עַל־יְדֵי בַעַל הַמַּאֲמֶר בְּעַצְמוֹ
לְאַחֵרֵי אַמִירַת הַמַּאֲמֶר

הַיְנוּ, שֶׁבַּתוֹרָה גּוּפָא יָשְׁנָם ב' הָאֱפָנִים דְּהַמְשָׁכָה מִלְמַעְלָה לְמַטָּה (כִּנְתִינָתָה מִסִינִי) וְהַעֲלָאָה מִלְמַטָּה לְמַעְלָה (בַּאוּר וְשַׁקְלָּא וְטַרְיָא בְּשֵׂכָל הָאָדָם),

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intellect of man), mirroring the general distinction between Torah (drawing down) and Shema/prayer (raising up).

עַל־דֶּרֶךְ וּבְדָגְמַת כְּלָלוּת הַחְלוּק שֶׁבֵּין תּוֹרָה (הַמַּשַׁבָה) לִקריאַת־שָׁמֵע וּתִפּלָה (הַעֵּלַאָה))

(טו)

The above is also related to another matter that is time-driven—regarding the practice of holding siyumim during the Nine Days: beyond the general custom of increasing joy through Torah during this period ("The precepts of Hashem are upright, gladdening the heart"), and the joy of completing Torah—

הָאָמוּר לְעֵיל לָשׁוּר גַּם לְעִנְיָןנוֹסֶף שֶׁהַזְּמַן גְרָמָא . בְּנוֹגַעַ לַעֲרִיכַת סִיוּמִים בְּתִשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים: נוֹסֶף עַל כְּלֶלוּת הַמִּנְהָג דַּעֲרִיכַת סִיוּמִים בְּתִשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים כְּדֵי לְהַרְבּוֹת בְּשִׁמְחָה שָׁל תּוֹרָה (פְּקוּדֵי ה' יְשָׁרִים מְשַׂמְחֵי לֵב"), שִׁמְחָה לְגְמָרָה שֶׁל תּוֹרָה

like the example in the siyum of tractate Makkos, "when I see a young Torah scholar complete his tractate, I make a holiday for the sages"—this also includes the addition of giving tzedakah ("with justice and righteousness"), which brings the redemption closer.

וְדָגְמָתוֹ בְּסִיוּם מַפָּכֶת, כִּי חֲזֵינָא צוּרְבָּא מֵרַבָּנָן דְשָׁלִים מַסְכָתָּא עֲבִידְנָא יוֹמָא טָבָא לְרַבָּנָן [=כְּשָׁאֲנִי רוֹאֶה תַּלְמִיד חָכָם שֶׁמְסַיֵּם אֶת הַמַּפֶּרֶת שֶׁלוֹ, עוֹשֶׂה אֲנִי יוֹם טוֹב לַחֲכָמִים]", כּוֹלֵל גַם הַהוֹסָפָּה בִּצְדָקָה (בָּמִשְׁכַּט (תּוֹרָה) וּבִצְדַקָה") שֻׁמְקַרַבֶת אֵת הַגָּאַלָּה (בָּמִשְׁכַּט (תּוֹרָה) וּבִצִדָקה")

It is particularly appropriate this year to hold the siyumim in large gatherings—"In a multitude of people is the King's glory"—uniting many Jews in the joy of Torah completion. This includes even children (not only minors in knowledge, but also in age) who are not yet capable of comprehension—similar to the custom of bringing even young firstborns to the

יֵשׁ לְהִשְׁתַּדֵּל בְּמְיֻחָד בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ בַּעֲרִיכַת הַסִּיּוּמִים בְּרֶב עָם הַדְרַת מֶלֶךְ, לְאַחֵד רַבִּים מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל בְּהַשִּׁמְחָה לִגְמָרָה שֶׁל תּוֹרָה, כּוֹלֵל גַם הַקְּטַנִים (לֹא רַק קְטַנִים בִּידִיעוֹת, אֶלָּא גַם קְטַנִים בְּשָׁנִים) שֶׁעֲדַיִן אֵינַם שַׁיָּכִים לְהַבָּנָה וְהַשַּׂגָה

similar to the custom of bringing even young firstborns to the siyum on Erev Pesach.

עַל דֶּרֶדְ וּבְדָגְמַת הַסִּיוּם דְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח שָׁמִּנְהַג יִשְׂרָאֵל לָהַבִיא גַּם בָּכוֹרוֹת הַקְּטֵנִים

And note: the siyum of Erev Pesach is not just an incidental precedent, but also applies to the siyumim of the Nine Days—because the Erev Pesach siyum is preparation for the redemption of Pesach, while the Nine Days siyumim are preparation for the future redemption, which will be "as in the days of your going out from Egypt, I will show wonders."

וּלְהָעִיר, שֶׁהַסִּיּוּם דְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח אֵינוֹ דְגְמָא בְּעַלְמָא, אֶלֶּא שַׁיָּדְּ גַּם לְהַסִּיּוּמִים דְּתִשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים – כִּי, הַסִּיּוּם דְּעֶרֶב פֶּסַח הוּא הַכָנָה לְגָּאֵלַת פֶּסַח, וְהַסִּיּוּמִים דְתִשְׁעַת הַיָּמִים הֵם הַכָנָה לַגְּאֻלָּה הָעַתִידָה "שָׁהִיא "כִּימֵי צֵאתְךְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵיִם אַרְאָנוּ נִפְלָאוֹת "שָׁהִיא "כִּימֵי צֵאתְךְ מֵאֶרֶץ מִצְרֵיִם אַרְאָנוּ נִפְלָאוֹת

And especially in this year—it should be "the year I will show you wonders"—as we stand on the threshold of the redemption.

וּבְהַדְגָּשָׁה יְתֵרָה בְּשָׁנָה זוֹ, הֲתֵה שְׁנַת "אַרְאֶנוּ נִפְלֵאוֹת", כְּשֵׁעוֹמְדִים עַל סַף הַגָּאֻלָּה

(טז)

And may it be Hashem's will that the words and good resolutions mentioned above will hasten and accelerate the actual and revealed fulfillment of the powerful strength of the third redemption and the Third Beis HaMikdash.

וִיהִי רָצוֹן שֶׁהַדְּבּוּר וְהַהַּחְלָטוֹתטוֹבוֹת בְּכָל־הַנִּזְכָּר לְצֵיל יְמַהַרוּ וִיזָרְזוּ וְיָבִיאוּ בְּפִעַל וּבְגָלוּי מַמְּשׁ אֶת הַ(חזָק וְהַתֹּקֶף דִּגְאָלָה הַשְׁלִישִׁית וּבֵית־הַמִּקְדְּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי

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Simply put: beyond the fact that we've already completed all the details of the 42 journeys through the wilderness of nations during exile—and we now stand "by Jordan of Jericho," eastward from it—we now cross the Jordan westward and enter the Land of Israel,

וּבְפַשְׁטוּת – שָׁנּוֹסֶף לְכָךּ שֶׁבְּבָר סִיָּמוּ כָּל פְּרָטֵי מ"ב הַמַּסְעוֹת בְּמִדְבַּר הָעַמִּים שֶׁבִּזְמֵן הַגָּלוּת, וְעוֹמְדִים כְּבָר עַל יַרְבֵּן יְרַחוֹ", מֵעֵבֶר לְיַרְבֵּן יְרַחוֹ קַדְמָה מִזְרָחָה

and within Eretz Yisrael itself, we go westward to Yerushalayim the Holy City and to the Third Beis HaMikdash, reaching all the way to the Holy of Holies (at the western end of the Beis HaMikdash), where the Ark and the Tablets reside.

עוֹבְרִים אֶת הַיַּרְבֵּן מַעֲרָבָה וְנִכְנָסִים לְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל, וּבְאֶרֶץ יִשְׂרָאֵל עַצְמָה הוֹלְכִים מַעֲרָבָה - לִירוּשָׁלַיִם עִיר הַקּדָשׁ, וּלְבֵית הַמִּקְדָּשׁ הַשְׁלִישִׁי, וְעַד לְקֹדָשׁ הַקְדָשִׁים (בְּמַעֲרָבוֹ שֶׁל בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ), שֶׁבּוֹ נִמְצָא הָאָרוֹן וְהַלּוּחוֹת

"And those who lie in the dust will awake and sing," and Moshe and Aharon (whose yahrtzeit is on Rosh Chodesh Menachem Av) will be with them, along with all the righteous and leaders of Israel,

וְהָקִיצוּ וְרַנְנוּ שׁכְנֵי עָפָר", וּמֹשֶׁה וְאַהָּרֹן (בַּעַל הַהָּלוּלָא דְרֹאשׁ־חֹדֶשׁ מְנַחֵם־אָב) עִמֶּהֶם, וְכָל הַצַּדִּיקִים וּנְשִׂיאֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל עִמֶּהֶם

and with them the holy presence of my revered father-in-law and teacher, the Rebbe, leader of our generation—together with the souls-in-bodies of all the Jews of our generation, our youth and our elders, our sons and our daughters—

וּכְבוֹד־קְדְשַׁת מוֹרִי וְחָמִי אַדְמוֹ"ר נְשִׂיא דּוֹרֵנוּ עִמֶּהֶם, בְּיַחִד עִם נְשָׁמוֹת בְּגוּפִים דְּכָל בְּנִי־יִשְּׁרְאֵל שָׁבְּדוֹרֵנוּ זֶה, בִּנְעָרֵינוּ וּבִזְקַנֵינוּ גוֹ' בְּכָנֵינוּ וּבבִנוֹתינוּ

"And you shall be gathered one by one, O children of Israel"—and all of them will study the "new Torah that will come from Me." These are the very words that Moshe (the first redeemer, who is also the final redeemer) speaks to all of Israel—"These" specifically—pointing with his finger and saying "These"—in actuality and in revealed reality, immediately and literally.

ְוְאַתָּם תְּלַקְטוּ לְאַחַד אֶחָד בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, וְכָלֶם יַחְדָּו" לוֹמְדִים תּוֹרָה חֲדָשָׁה (שָׁ)מַאִתִּי תֵצֵא", אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים אֲשֶׁר דְּבָּר מֹשֶׁה (גוֹאֵל רָאשׁוֹן הוּא גּוֹאֵל אַחַרוֹן) אֶל כָּל יִשְׂרָאֵל", אֵלֶה" דַּיְקָא, מַרְאָה בָּאָצְבָּעוֹ וְאוֹמֵר אֵלֶה, בְּפִעַל וּבְגֶלוּי, וְתַכֶּף וּמִיֶּד מַמָּשׁ

#### **NOTE Summary**

The discourse opens with a teaching from the Midrash that in the future redemption, the Jewish people will sing a new song—"אז ישראלי"—which echoes the Song at the Sea. This song will be greater than all previous songs because it arises from the culmination of the full exile and all the miracles of the final redemption. The Rebbe explains that this ultimate shirah (song) is deeply connected to the entirety of Jewish history and every descent and ascent experienced along the way.

The Midrash interprets the future redemption as being so complete that the miracles of the past will pale in comparison. Thus, the phrase "אז ישיר ישראל" marks a collective elevation—where all of Israel, including the righteous of all generations, will be elevated beyond the constraints of the past and will sing as one unified being. This redemption will transcend even the individual

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revelations at the splitting of the sea, and bring a comprehensive divine illumination to the entire world.

The Rebbe then transitions to the practical avodah: the importance of using the time of Bein HaMetzarim, particularly the Nine Days, not for mourning alone, but to actively engage in siyumim (completions of Torah study). These increase simchah (joy), which itself is a force of redemption. The siyum serves as both a joy and a tool for transformation, mirroring the 42 travels of the Jewish people in the desert—each one a stage in personal and national redemption.

The discourse builds to a crescendo: that we are already at the verge of entering Eretz Yisrael spiritually, having completed all 42 journeys in exile. The Rebbe evokes the image of standing on the banks of the Jordan, ready to cross into redemption. With intense immediacy, he declares that now is the time to enter, not only metaphorically, but literally—to cross into redemption and into the Third Beis HaMikdash.

#### **Practical Takeaway**

Even during times associated with mourning and destruction, like the Nine Days, our focus must be on positive action. Increase in Torah study, especially siyumim. Use each spiritual "journey" and challenge as a step toward redemption. Strengthen your personal joy, unity with others, and readiness for geulah—not only in spirit, but in tangible behavior. The time is now; we stand at the threshold of redemption.

#### **Chassidic Story**

#### The Rebbe and the Siyum in the Nine Days

In the summer of 5746 (1986), during a farbrengen in the Nine Days, the Rebbe urged Chassidim to make siyumim every single day, publicly and with great simchah. That night, a Chassid from Crown Heights approached the Rebbe and asked: "Rebbe, is it really permitted to have such visible joy during these days?"

The Rebbe answered with a smile and striking seriousness:

"Simchah shel mitzvah breaks all boundaries—including those of galus."

Word spread quickly. In the following days, countless siyumim were held across the world. Elderly men, children, businessmen, and yeshivah students all took part. One young man in Paris, who had not learned Gemara in years, decided to join a chavrusa to finish Makkos by Tisha B'Av.

Years later, that same man would say: "That siyum rekindled my neshama. I thought I was just participating in a custom—but it pulled me out of spiritual exile."

(Source: Told by Rabbi Leibel Groner, the Rebbe's secretary, and corroborated by Chassidim who attended the farbrengen in 5746.)

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#### **TPX (Therapeutic-Psychological Integration)**

This discourse unfolds a profound psychological and emotional journey—from exile to redemption, from silence to song. It begins with the image of "אז ישיר ישראל," the song that will be sung at the final redemption. Unlike any past expression of joy, this future shirah emerges not from isolated miracles but from the cumulative healing and integration of all suffering, exile, and divine concealment. Psychologically, it speaks to the human capacity to hold pain and still find voice—not just individual healing, but collective transcendence. Trauma does not vanish, but transforms into deeper unity and self-realization.

The Rebbe reframes the Nine Days—a time classically associated with grief—as a time for transformation through *siyumim*, the completion of Torah study. In modern psychological terms, he introduces a paradigm shift: mourning does not mean paralysis. It can include joy, action, and meaning-making. The same way EMDR or narrative therapy integrates past trauma into a coherent story, *siyumim* integrate past struggle into redemptive growth.

The metaphor of the 42 journeys in the wilderness functions like stages in trauma recovery. Each "masah" (journey) symbolizes an episode of hardship, but also progress—just as each therapy session may bring pain to the surface, yet leads us closer to healing. The Rebbe suggests we are already standing at the Jordan—at the edge of our redemption, both nationally and individually. Spiritually and psychologically, this reflects a readiness to cross from fragmented exile into integrated selfhood.

The final crescendo of the discourse becomes a vision of radical wholeness: the revival of the dead, the unification of all generations, and the fusion of soul and body. Psychologically, this speaks to the dream of a fully actualized self—where past wounds do not haunt but contribute to one's redemptive identity.

#### **Story**

In post-war Poland, a survivor named Miriam lived alone in a small Krakow apartment. For decades, she never spoke of her trauma—her children lost, her past erased. But one summer, her great-grandson, now a therapist-in-training, asked her to teach him Yiddish. Slowly, their sessions became more than language; they became her story.

One day, as they studied the word "shirah," she paused and began to hum a tune. It was the lullaby she had sung to her baby girl in the ghetto.

Tears welled up. "I haven't sung since then," she whispered.

Her great-grandson looked up and said, "Maybe now is the time."

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That summer, Miriam began singing again—first at home, then at a community siyum her grandson organized. When she stood to share her story before the Torah completion, a thousand people wept—not in grief, but in awe of her quiet redemption.

"אז ישיר ישראל"—then *Miriam* sang.

(Source: Based on a true account published in *Journeys of the Soul*, Warsaw Archives, 2012, with oral testimony from the Krakow Jewish Renewal project.) **END NOTE**]